The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5709 號五千七百零九第 光緒丙子年二月十六日 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 11TH, 1876. 六月十一號 英一月三號 香港 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

March 10, QUANG-SE, British str., 1,778, G. H. Jones, London 7th January, and Singapore 3rd March, General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

March 10, ESMERALDA, British str., 395, E. Thebaud, Manila 7th March, General.—A. MACG. HEATON.

March 10, AMOY, British str., 814, Drewes, Canton 9th March, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

March 10, GREAT REPUBLIC, American str., 4,000, W. B. Cobb, San Francisco 1st February, and Yokohama 3rd March, General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

March 10, WM. PHILLIPS, American sch., 592, A. Healy, Newcastle, N.S.W., 17th January, Coals.—CAPTAIN.

March 10, CHATEAUBRIAND, French bk., 384, F. Hervé, Labuan 16th Feb., Rattans and Timber.—CARLOWITZ & Co.

March 10, ROCKWOOD, British bark, 636, W. Jewell, Cardiff 16th October, Coals.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, MARCH 10TH.

Taunton, for Bangkok.
Glenearn, str., for Shanghai.
Amoy, str., for Shanghai.
August, for Tientsin.
August Friedrich, for Macao.
Norden, str., for Saigon.
Rajah, str., for Swatow.

Departures.

March 10, Chinese gunboat LING-FENG, for a cruise.
March 10, PATROCLUS, str., for Shanghai.
March 10, STENTOR, str., for Singapore and London.
March 10, DANUBE, str., for Bangkok.
March 10, CARISBROOKE, str., for Amoy.
March 10, GEYPE, for San Francisco.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per *Esmeralda*, str., from Manila:—
Messrs. N. C. Stevens, J. B. McCulloch, and A. Lancken, 1 European, deck, and 124 Chinese.

Per *Quang Se*, str., from London, &c.:—
90 Chinese.

Per *Great Republic*, str., from San Francisco and Yokohama:—
Miss L. V. Banks.

Per *Wm Phillips*, from Newcastle:—
Mrs. Healy and 3 children.

TO DEPART.

Per *August*, for Tientsin:—
1 Chinese.

Per *Rajah*, str., for Swatow:—
50 Chinese.

Reports.

The British steamship *Esmeralda* reports left Manila on 7th March at 5 p.m., and had fine weather and moderate monsoon throughout.

The British steamship *Quang-Si* reports left London 7th January, Penang 27th February, and Singapore 3rd March. Had fine weather till the 5th instant, when got rainy weather.

The French bark *Chateaubriand* reports left Labuan on the 16th February. To the North Pallawan passage baffling winds and high cross sea, since then moderate monsoon with fog the last three days.

The American schooner *Wm. Phillips* reports left Newcastle, N.S.W., on 17th January. Had only three days S.E. winds and no N.W. monsoon, but had light airs and calms, got the N.E. trades in lat. 2 S. Had strong winds to lat. 15 N., then light winds and calms to within the last two days thence strong wind and thick weather.

The British bark *Rockwood* reports left Cardiff on 16th October. Had strong gales from the S.W. and N.W. leaving the Channel. Had fine weather to the Equator, which was crossed on 19th November, in long. 27.50 W. Had fine S.E. trades down to 28th between Martin Vis Rocks and Trinidad. Signalled a bark there named the *Malard*, of London, from thence to Tonron Bay had fine weather and N.W. winds. On 10th December abreast of Tristan de Chuna, after that strong N.W. and winds till off the Cape of Good Hope, which was passed on the 19th. On 7th January passed St. Paul's. On the 31st made the N.W. Coast of Australia; passed the Sandalwood Island on the 29th; passed East end of Timbay on 1st February; passed West side of Boro; on the 15th out clear of Dampier; came through the Bashee Channel on 4th March. On the 8th and 9th had heavy N.E. gale with very high sea. Arrived in Hongkong on the 10th, all well.

The American mail steamship *Great Republic* reports left San Francisco on 1st February, and had moderate weather until the 25th, when experienced a very heavy gale, varying from W. to N. with a very terrific sea. At 2.45 p.m. shipped a very heavy sea on the port side before the paddle box, which did considerable damage to the upper works, carrying away much bulwarks and doing damage to beams of hurricane deck. On the 26th the weather continued the same, still a very high sea. On the 27th the weather moderated. On the 1st March, sighted the British bark *Truth*, Captain Evans, in 33.54 N. and long. 142 East, with her main and mizen masts gone by the board, she was bound to San Francisco, but was putting into Yokohama, being only 120 miles off the port; she refused assistance offered. A British man-of-war was sent out to her assistance. From Yokohama on 3rd March had fine weather to Cape Satano, then a heavy gale from the Eastward with a very heavy sea. Was off Cape Satano on the 5th, since then light N.E. winds to arrival.

SHANGHAI—ARRIVALS.

February 24th, Freetrader, from New Zealand; 26th, Corsor from Nagasaki; 27th, Cuba from Formosa; 28th, Otto from Nagasaki; 29th, Gesina Brons from Singapore.

SHANGHAI—DEPARTURES.

February 24th, Lulu for Foochow, Queen of India for Takao; 25th, Noemi for Amoy, Chingtah for Tientsin; 26th, Eaglet for Chefoo, Oceanus for Amoy, &c; 28th, Charley for Swatow, &c.

YOKOHAMA—ARRIVALS.

February 20th, John Mackean from San Francisco; 22nd, Jonathan Castle from Newcastle, N.S.W., str. City of Peking from Hongkong, str. Volga from Hongkong; 25th, str. Sunda from Hongkong; 26th, Courser from Philadelphia.

YOKOHAMA—DEPARTURES.

February 21st, Traviata for Takao; 22nd, str. Bombay for Hongkong, Augusta for Takao; 24th, str. City of Peking for San Francisco; 25th, Alerta for Amoy, Albuera for Kobe, Wm. Van Name for Nagasaki; 26th, str. Ottesa for Hongkong, str. Tokio Maru for Shanghai.

Auction Sales To-day.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., At 12 noon, Boats and Life Buoys.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, At 12 noon, Sundry Effects, &c.

Intimations.

ORIENTAL HOTEL, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG. STOCKEHAUSEN AND ROSE, PROPRIETORS.
TIFFIN at ONE. DINNER at SEVEN. Wines, Spirits, &c., of the Best Quality only. English, French, and German Spoken. BILLIARD ROOMS—BOWLING ALLEYS.

C. L. THEVENIN, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT, AGENT for DE ST. MARCHAUX ET CIE'S CHAMPAGNES, Dépôt for Vichy Waters, ED. PINAUD ET CIE'S PERFUMERY, N. ANTOINE ET FILS' INKS, &c., &c., 11, STANLEY-ST., & 44, QUEEN'S-ROAD.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN,

A FIRST-CLASS PRINTING MACHINE, quite new, and capable of printing 1,000 copies per hour by hand power, size of Table 26 by 33 inches, manufactured by WILLIAM DAWSON and SONS. Has Pointing Apparatus, &c., &c., complete, and is in first rate working order.
For further Particulars, address "R. P. H.," care of the Office of this Paper.
212 Hongkong, 14th February, 1876.

NOTICE IN EXPLANATION OF A SLANDER.

THE principles of right or wrong will reveal themselves in course of time, and this saying is clearly set forth in the History of China. When undue reliance is placed on statement by word of mouth, a good argument is always wanting, and this is what the Book of Changes has always guarded people against. If a man is not guilty of anything seriously wrong, is it likely that he will submit himself to be killed?

With regard to LAI MING CHUN, he is indeed a bare-faced fellow, and one who has no regard for anything. On the 27th day of the 10th Moon last year (24th November, 1875), he slandered Messrs. TSANGSHUN YEE and WOO LIN TAK by falsely accusing them of being engaged in the nefarious trade of selling people for the purposes of emigration, and that in their transactions they were in fact kidnappers. And finally, he recorded the same in the *Tiun Wan Yat Po* (the *Universal Circulating Herald*), so that Messrs. TSANG and WOO had thought of suing him before the local authorities, so that he might be punished for libelling people's character. Fortunately for him, however, LAI MING CHUN learnt in time of his own wrong in slandering the character of good men, and now he has voluntarily consented to pay the penalty of bearing the legal expenses in the sum of $500, and to pay also (into the poor box) $25, for the relief of the Hongkong poor; also, from his funds, to pay costs of inserting in the Chinese and foreign newspapers, three of each, for the period of one month, an article, in order to redeem himself from what he has been guilty of. But this, nevertheless, would not actually be sufficient to cover the enormity of his sin. The reason why Messrs. TSANG and WOO condescend to these terms was because they had been advised by intimate friends, who urged that, inasmuch as both parties were Chinamen, how could they, Messrs. TSANG and WOO, have the heart to see him (LAI MING CHUN) put in a gaol of the foreigner? So that it would be far better that they should forgive him, but inflict a small penalty by way of a small warning.

It is happened, luckily, that Messrs. TSANG and WOO's magnanimity proved to be as expansive as the sea and as capacious as the ocean, and it was thus that the matter was put an end to. This is sufficient to show that Messrs. TSANG and WOO are peaceful and quiet men, and that they have done a very good act. But LAI MING CHUN is a man who is very much conceited (*lit.* the night pedestrian who thinks a great deal of himself), and one who falsely dilates in satire and raillery. He began life in a very mean position, and is not of a respectable family (*lit.* the descendant of the pure and white). While in a menial position, he, moreover, offends his superiors. Therefore it would not be arbitrary were he to be banished beyond the frontiers, nor would it be too much were he to be put to the sword (*lit.* under the axe). Now that he is only fined in so small a sum, it is indeed his good fortune that he has escaped greater consequences.

ONE WHO UPHOLDS JUSTICE.

This has reference to a Chinese story, which, in its moral, is very similar to the Frog and Bull story in Æsop's Fables.—*Translator.*
1m 243 Hongkong, 19th February, 1876.

NOTICE.

A MAN'S character should be judged from what it has been before, and by that means elegance or worthlessness can be discerned. A story should be judged by its true or false bearings, so that right and wrong may be distinguished. These remarks apply to the case in which Messrs. TSANG SHUN YEE and WOO LIN TAK were, on the 27th day of the 10th moon last year (24th November, 1875), slandered by LAI MING CHUN.

Messrs. TSANG SUN YEE and WOO LIN TAK have been residing for more than ten years in Hongkong, and have always been employed in representing Nam Pak Hongs in their transactions with foreigners. While their character stands high, their conduct is excellent, and they have for a long time back been respected by both Chinese and foreigners. They have not only not borne a name that is approaching to anything improper, but they have not in the course of all their actions done anything objectionable. Unexpectedly, however, slander came upon them unawares, but of course, when virtue stands high, reproach will come. They were therefore falsely charged by LAI MING CHUN'S letter, which was void of all truth, with selling people for emigration abroad. They are indeed labouring under a false imputation from which it is now difficult for them to clear themselves. Our Office, therefore, in punishing LAI MING CHUN for having done what he ought not to have done, orders him—and he consents—to pay the sum of $500, the amount of legal expenses; he has also by way of punishment to pay $25 into the poor box for the benefit of the Hongkong poor. He is further punished by having to pay the expenses of advertising in the Chinese and foreign newspapers in the Colony, three of each, for the period of one month, a notice which will bring before the public his sin in this defamation. Reparations like these will, perhaps, allay in a measure the indignation which Messrs. TSANG and WOO feel.

When a man finds fault with others he ought in the first instance to enquire whether he himself is unblemished. Now LAI MING CHUN, as a man, is not one who is numbered among the gentry, nor is his name pronounced by the lips of the illustrious. Yet he falsely dilates in slanderous language and spreads diffusedly by word of mouth stories to the defilement and pollution of (the good name of) Messrs. TSANG and WOO. It was right therefore that Messrs. TSANG and WOO sought to sue him in the Courts of Justice, and he was on the eve of being punished by the utmost penalty of the law. Fortunately, however, Messrs. TSANG and WOO'S magnanimity is expansive as the sea and as capacious as the ocean, and they deal with people liberally; with that end in view, they therefore prefer, instead of punishing him, as he rightly deserves, to forgive him of the enormous crime of which he has been guilty. Having ceased litigation now, they have no resentment against any one, and by so doing, they cherish the friendly tie that exists amongst the Chinese clans. They have also shown that in doing this they are inflicting a lenient punishment for the sake of a great warning. They are indeed fully sustaining the benevolent principles of the great men, and for this act of theirs, may the happiness (for good fortune) of Messrs. TSANG and WOO never grow less.

THE UNIVERSAL CIRCULATING HERALD (TSUN WAN YAT PO).
1m 244 Hongkong, February 19th, 1876.

To be Let.

TO LET,
With Possession on the 1st April,
THE PREMISES in QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, known as the "London Inn."
Apply to LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
329 Hongkong, 10th March, 1876.

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praya, Wanchai.
Apply to S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 453 Hongkong, 29th March, 1875.

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession,
TWO DWELLING HOUSES and OFFICES, Nos. 14 and 16, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs. RAINAL & Co.
The HOUSE, No. 35, Wellington Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs. ROSS & Co.
The DWELLING HOUSE, No. 4, Alexandra Terrace.
The STORE and DWELLING HOUSE, No. 31, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of Miss GARRETT.
The HOUSE and OFFICES, No. 3, D'Aguilar Street, lately in the occupation of Mr. F. DEGENAER.
The STORE and PREMISES, Nos. 42 and 44, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of Messrs. DUNOST & Co.
The Ground and First-floors of the HOUSE No. 1, Wyndham Street, with Stable attached.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 1864 Hongkong, 5th January, 1876.

TO BE LET.

THE HOUSE No. 11, STAUNTON STREET, at the Corner of Graham Street, containing 7 Rooms, with Coach House and Stabling. Possession can be had on the 17th March inst.
Apply to TURNER & Co.,
41, Queen's Road.
tf 283 Hongkong, 1st March, 1876.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES lately occupied by THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Queen's Road.
Apply to G. FALCONER & Co.
tf 1070 Hongkong, 7th July, 1875.

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession,
THE Semi-detached RESIDENCES Nos. 1 and 2, WESTBOURNE VILLAS, Bonham Road.
The HOUSE at the west end of "The Albany," recently in the occupation of the Hon. C. C. SMITH.
HOUSES on Upper Mosque Terrace.
All with Gas and Water laid on.
Also,
A First-class GODOWN at Wanchi of about 5,000 tons capacity.
Apply to T. G. LINSTEAD.
1464 Hongkong, 12th January, 1876.

TO LET.

NO. 5, ZETLAND STREET.
No. 2, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
No. 3, PEDDAR'S HILL.
Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 512 Hongkong, 6th March, 1876.

TO BE LET,
With Immediate Possession,
THE HOUSE No. 7, Gough Street. Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
1473 Hongkong, 29th September, 1875.

NOTICE.

WE have established BRANCHES of our FIRM at HAIPHONG and HANOI. Mr. E. CONSTANTIN is authorised to SIGN by procuration in Tonquin.
LANDSTEIN & Co.
3 Hongkong, 1st January, 1876.

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day authorized Mr. J. Y. V. SHAW to SIGN my NAME per procuration.
A. MACG. HEATON.
8 Hongkong, 1st January, 1876.

BOCHUMER VEREIN FUR BERGBAU UND GUSS-STAHL FABRICATION, IN BOCHUM (GERMANY).

CAST STEEL WORKS.

THE Undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS in CHINA for the above Establishment.
J. W. MÜLLER & Co.
3m 59 Shanghai, 1st January, 1876.

MR. M. TENHAEFF is AUTHORISED to SIGN my FIRM per procuration from this date.
EDWARD HERTON.
1m 306 Swatow, 1st March, 1876.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND..... 100,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—E. R. BELLIOS, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—AD. ANDEE, Esq.
J. S. Cordes, Esq. | A. McIver, Esq.
H. Hipplus, Esq. | S. W. Pomeroy, Esq.
F. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., *Manager.*
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 17th February, 1876.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Association will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) on Local Risks only.
RUSSELL & Co.
Agents.
tf 1300 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20 %, on the premia.
NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
tf 8 Hongkong, January, 1876.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will Sell by Public Auction, at the Royal Artillery Barracks,
THIS DAY,
the 11th March, at Noon,—
The following BOATS, belonging to the 80th Regiment Boat Club:—
"THE CHALLENGER," with 5 Oars, Rowlocks, Boat Hook, and Awning.
"EVA HUGHESSON," with 4 Oars, Do. Do.
"THE GIPSEY," with 5 Oars, Do. Do.
"EDITH," with 4 Oars, Do. Do.
80TH CLUB BOAT, with 6 Oars, Do. Do.
And
2 LIFE BUOYS.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
323 Hongkong, 9th March, 1876.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,
THIS DAY,
the 11th day of March, 1876, at Noon, at No. 24, Gage Street,
(Under distraint for rent),—
Sundry EFFECTS of the late Mr. F. A. DE SOUZA, comprising:—TABLES, CHAIRS, EASY CHAIRS, SOFAS, CHANDELIER, LAMPS, MIRRORS, ENGRAVINGS, CLOCK, DESK, COPYING PRESS, BEDSTEAD, CHEST of DRAWERS, TRUNKS, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE, CLOTHING, &c., &c.
Also,
1 IRON COOKING STOVE,
1 ORGAN.
And
1 IRON SAFE.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
324 Hongkong, 9th March, 1876.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received Instructions from the Captain Superintendent of Police to Sell by Public Auction, on
MONDAY,
the 13th day of March, 1876, at Noon, at No. 32, Lower Lascar Row,—
Galvanized GAS and WATER PIPING, BRASS COCKS, Plumber and Brazier's TOOLS, BRASS BOAT HOOKS, ROWLOCKS, BRASS and IRON JOININGS, Sundry Chinese FURNITURE, &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Government Auctioneer.
330 Hongkong, 10th March, 1876.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on
TUESDAY,
the 14th day of March, 1876, at 2 o'clock P.M., at his Sale Rooms, Queen's Road,—
Sundry HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising:—Rep-covered SOFAS, CHAIRS, and EASY CHAIRS, TABLES, PIER GLASSES, ENGRAVINGS, LAMPS, SIDEBOARD, WHATNOTS, BOOKCASE, IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON COT, WARDROBE, CHEST of DRAWERS, WASHSTAND and SERVICES, TOILET TABLE and GLASSES, CROCKERY, GLASS, and PLATED WARE, &c., &c.
One Small BILLIARD TABLE, BALLS, CUES, &c., complete.
One HARMONIUM.
One Cottage PIANO.
And
A COOKING RANGE.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
336 Hongkong, 11th March, 1876.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on
WEDNESDAY,
the 15th day of March, 1876, at Noon, on the Premises,—
All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND, situated in SHIP STREET, Wanchi, and registered in the Land Office as the remaining portion of Inland Lot No. 269, together with the FIVE HOUSES built thereon, numbered 7, 9, 11, 13, and 15.
For further Particulars, apply to the Undersigned.
TERM OF SALE.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and balance on completion of the Deed of Transfer, the expenses of which to be paid by the purchaser. The Property to be at the risk of the purchaser on the fall of the hammer.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
301 Hongkong, 4th March, 1876.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on
MONDAY,
the 20th day of March, 1876, at Noon, at the Cosmopolitan Docks, Kowloon,—
Four Worthington PUMPS.
BOILER.
DONKEY PUMP.
EXHAUST PIPES.
SUCTION PIPES.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.
A Steam Launch will leave Peddar's Wharf for the Docks at HALF-PAST ELEVEN o'clock.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
335 Hongkong, 11th March, 1876.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE, 137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1843.
THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First class Steamers and Sailing Ships.
A. McIVER, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors, authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one First-class Risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on Adjoining Risks at Current Rates.
A Discount of 20 % allowed.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.
48 Hongkong, 8th January, 1876.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL, AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.
This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15 %, for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

Intimations.

FOR SALE

THE UNDERMENTIONED LAND and BUILDINGS.

AT HONGKONG:—

INLAND LOT 82.—The well-known House and Offices lately occupied by Messrs. A. HEARD & Co., adjoining the Cathedral Compound.
The Ground below the missionary retaining wall of the above abutting on the Queen's Road.
Annual Crown Rent, $330.48.
MARINE LOT 111, WANCHAI.—First-class and extensive Godowns.
Annual Crown Rent, $324.
INLAND LOT 591.—Situated on the Bonham Road, and one of the finest sites for Villa Residences in the Colony.
Annual Crown Rent, $79.78.
FARM LOT 17, POKFULUM, adjoining Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE'S Premises.
Annual Crown Rent, $25.

AT KOWLOON:—

MARINE LOT 4.—With a frontage of 100 feet on the Praya, and with an area of 80,000 feet.
Reduced Annual Crown Rent, $10.

AT YOKOHAMA:—

Lots No. 6 and No. 27 in the Foreign Settlement.
No. 6 is situated on the Bund, and comprises an Eight-roomed Dwelling House, detached, with Garden all round, Offices, Godowns, Servants' Quarters, and Outhouses. Area 1,054 Tsubos of 36 square feet.
Annual Ground Rent, $203.79.
No. 27 is separated from No. 6 by Water Street, and comprises large Tea Firing and other Godowns, Press Silk Press, Compradore's Quarters, Stabling, and Fire Engine House. Area, 554 Tsubos.
Ground Rent, $154.97 per Annum.
Applications for Purchase, or further Information, to be made to
J. WHITTALL,
T. G. LINSTEAD,
Trustees A. Heard & Co.'s Estate.
23, Queen's Road, Hongkong.
142 Hongkong, 1st February, 1876.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co. have for Sale,
EX LATE ARRIVALS:—
FINE DOUBLE GLOSTER CHEESE.
DANISH BUTTER, in 1lb. and 2lb. Tins.
ENGLISH HAMS in Canvas.
ENGLISH BACON in Tins.
AMERICAN HAMS in Canvas.
AMERICAN BACON in Canvas.
AMERICAN SMOKED SALMON.
CODFISH, in 4lb., 7lb., and 14lb. Tins.
MUSCATEL RAISINS.
JORDAN ALMONDS.
TURKEY FIGS.
BARCELONA NUTS.
CANDIED PEELS, Assorted.
CRYSTALIZED FRUITS.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI.
WASHING SODA.
GLENFIELD STARCH.
THUMB BLUE.
CAVITE and FORTIN CIGARS.
WINE and BEER TAPS.
DOWNTON'S FIRE ENGINES.
CROCKERY WARE.
GLASSWARE.
MANILA ROPE, Assorted Sizes.
BASS' ALE, Bottled by CAMERON and SAUNDERS.
GUINNESS' STOUT, Bottled by E. and J. BURKE.
AITKEN'S ALE, Pints and Quarts.
JEFFREY'S SCOTCH ALE, Pints and Quarts.
ALLSOPP'S ALE, in Kilderkins.
HENNESSY'S BRANDY.
COURVOISIER'S BRANDY.
VICTOR BOULLAND'S BRANDY.
LA GRANDE MARQUE BRANDY.
AYH GIN.
OLD TOM.
SCOTCH WHISKY.
PALE DRY DINNER SHERRY.
GINGER WINE.
KRUG'S CHAMPAGNE.
BOURBON WHISKY.
MARASCHINO, CURACOA, and CHARTREUSE.
14 Hongkong, 1st March, 1876.

FOR SALE.

DWELLING HOUSES No. 1 and No. 2, St. John's Place.
Apply to S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
653 Hongkong, 1st May, 1875.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.
Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.
Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.
The Daily Press Office.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.
CLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.
A discount of 20 % allowed.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1863 Hongkong 26th July, 1872.

Intimations.

NAVAL CONTRACT, 1876-7.

SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned, until Noon TO-DAY, the 11th March, 1876, from Persons desirous of supplying the following Articles for the use of H.M. Navy for the year 1876-7, viz.:—

Fresh Beef	Raisins
Fresh Vegetables	Water
Rice	Soft Bread
Sugar	Biscuit
Tea	

Printed Forms of Tender and further particulars can be obtained at the Naval Storekeeper's Office.
The right to reject the lowest or any tender is reserved.
J. BREMNER,
Storekeeper.
H.M. Victualling Yard, Hongkong,
26th February, 1876. [136 270

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Fifth Ordinary MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 24th March, 1876, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1875.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 24th March, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
183 312 Hongkong, 6th March, 1876.

A. MILLAR AND CO.,
HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS, and BRASSFOUNDERS,
1, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST AND NULLAH LANE.
tf 152] [Feb. 8

STORAGE.

COALS received on Storage in First-class Godowns (lately known as those of Messrs. R. S. WALKER & Co.) of about 5,000 tons Capacity, situated on the Praya, West Wanchi.
T. G. LINSTEAD.
1909 Hongkong, 18th November, 1874.

LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LUBECK.

THE Undersigned having been appointed GENERAL AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to accept risks against Fire at current rates, subject to a discount of 20 %.
EDUARD SCHELLHASS & Co.,
3m 82] General Agents.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
CHAS. H. MORGAN,
Agent.
1y 944 Hongkong, 18th June, 1875.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 1789 Hongkong, 28th October, 1874.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15 %) only.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1028 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.
Established 1809.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual rates, subject to a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %).
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1063 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $45,000 on First-class Risks.
A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.
T. G. LINSTEAD,
Agent, Sun Fire Office.
1835 Hongkong, 26th August, 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE RISKS.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.
A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.
FIRE RISKS.
Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.
A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.
No charge for Policy fees.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 836

Intimations.

A FRENCH CLASS for YOUNG GENTLEMEN, on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 6.30 to 9.30 P.M.; also an ENGLISH CLASS on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at the same hour. Private Lessons given.
J. M. HANLON,
Victoria Boys' School,
5, Hollywood Road.
6m 394]

FOR AMOY.

THE Steamship
"ESMERALDA,"
Captain Thebaud, will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 11th inst., at 2 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
A. MACG. HEATON.
331 Hongkong, 10th March, 1876.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship
"AMOY,"
G. H. Drewes, Master, will be despatched for the above Port TO-DAY, the 11th instant, at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.
24 332 Hongkong, 10th March, 1876.

G. O. ROGERS, DENTAL SURGEON, No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD,
(will be absent at Canton for a few days from the 28th instant)
227 Hongkong, 16th February, 1876.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGK

NOW READY.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
FOR 1876,
With which is incorporated
"THE CHINA DIRECTORY."

THIS Work, in the FOURTEENTH year of its existence, is
NOW READY FOR SALE.
It has be compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1876" contains a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH
OF A
PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG;
THE
FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI.
A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE A THE PEAK;
also of
THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS
(Designed expressly for the Work,)
MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,
THE
P. & O. COMPANY'S ROUTES,
AND
THE COAST OF CHINA;
ALSO, THE
NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—HONGKONG;
besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this Work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The present Volume also contains a Directory of Singapore.

The CHRONICLE and DIRECTORY is now the only publication of its kind for China and Japan.

The Directory is published in two Forms—Complete at $5; or, with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

MACAO.....Mr. L. A. de Grego.
SWATOW.....Messrs. Quelch and Campbell.
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FORMOSA.....Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.
FOOCHOW.....Messrs. Hedge & Co.
NINGPO.....Messrs. Kelly & Co., Shanghai.
SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Hall & Holtz.
SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Kelly & Co.
HANKOW and RIVER PORTS.....Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Co., Shanghai.
CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG.....Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Co., Shanghai.
TIENTSIN and PEKING.....Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Co., Shanghai.
NAGASAKI.....The C. and J. Trading Co.
HIOGO, OSAKA.....The C. and J. Trading Co.
YOKOHAMA.....Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.
YOKOHAMA.....Mr. C. D. Moss, *Japan Gazette* Office.
MANILA.....Messrs. J. de Loyzaga & Co.
SAIGON.....Mr. J. H. Bloom, *Independant* Office.
SINGAPORE.....Messrs. Liddelow and Martin.
BANGKOK.....Messrs. Malherbe, Juillien & Co.
LONDON.....Mr. F. Algar, Clement's Lane.
LONDON.....Mr. Geo. Street, 30, Cornhill.
LONDON.....Messrs. Bates, Henry & Co.
SAN FRANCISCO Mr. L. P. Fisher, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
NEW YORK.....Messrs. S. M. Pettingill & Co., 37, Park Row.

Hongkong, January 3rd, 1876.

BIRTH.

On the 10th inst., at No. 16, Gough Street, Hongkong, Mrs. J. H. dos REMEDIOS, of a son. [333

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 11TH, 1876.

THE telegram published in another column is important if true. We know that Russia has a long-standing little bill against China, for the robbery of a caravan or something of that sort, but a smaller sum than ten million taels would surely settle that. The announcement that Russia will withdraw from Khokand throws some light upon the matter. Though that country does not belong to China, it is in dangerous proximity to it, that is, supposing Kashgar reconquered. The Chinese Government are bent upon reducing that State, and this reported new move looks like an arrangement on the part of Russia to abandon the AMEER to his fate. The Russians have found Khokand a rather difficult nut to crack, considering its value, and it is possible may feel disposed to give up any advance in that direction for the present for a substantial pecuniary consideration. Once secure of Russian neutrality, the Chinese will enter with fresh zest into their schemes for regaining their hold on Kashgar. The withdrawal of the Russians from Khokand would once more place a barrier between their territory and that of China, which fact would doubtless have a reassuring effect at Peking. The announcement also clears up another little matter of doubt. It was stated the other day by a Shanghai contemporary that the Chinese Government were in the market for another loan, to the amount of ten million taels. The money is needed for this Russian indemnity it would appear. Why China should pay such a sum, however, has yet to be stated. The reason will probably be given by and bye. In the meantime we can only venture the above speculations.

VICTORY has so far crowned Spanish arms in Sulu, but at a considerable cost. As will be seen from our correspondent's letter, a landing was effected at Paticolo on the 23rd ultimo, and on the 29th ultimo a combined land and sea attack was made upon Jolo, and after a desperate fight the town and stockades were taken, and the Spanish flag replaced that of the SULTAN. The capture of this stronghold, will not, however, end the war. At least such is the conclusion which must be drawn from the apparent fact that the SULTAN and his principal men have escaped, and the rumour to which our correspondent gives currency to the effect that the enemy have a yet more impregnable stronghold in the hills. But in the meantime the Spaniards are jubilant over their success, though it has been somewhat dearly purchased. In fact, it would appear that the operations have been pushed on with more vigour than caution, and that a good many valuable lives have been needlessly sacrificed. It is, in our opinion, always better to move with the utmost alacrity consistent with common prudence in such cases, in order that the enemy may not have time to make his position stronger or to recover from a repulse; but the march from Paticolo to Jolo was, it is to be feared, conducted with a reckless disregard of consequences to the troops. It is most regrettable to hear of brave officers and men falling exhausted from excessive fatigue on the march, and, as our correspondent suggests, it is a matter for surprise that the attempt was not made to land the army at Jolo. It is to be hoped that future operations will be conducted with more regard for the troops engaged, or General MALCAMPO will return with his ranks sadly thinned. Further intelligence is looked forward to eagerly. In the meanwhile our Spanish friends will act wisely by moderating their transports at the triumph of their arms. No one expected loss. It would have been strange if a large force like that despatched to Sulu had met with a repulse from a semi-barbarous and insignificant sovereign like the Sultan of SULU, who is only, after all, the lord of a multitude of little isles. There is no great reason, therefore, for such extravagant demonstrations of joy on the result of the preliminary proceedings. It is probable that before the Sulus are finally and fully subjugated a long, tedious, and costly war will be necessary, of which this is but the beginning. Glory, the people of the Philippines will find, is, too, a rather expensive luxury, and they may have more than sufficient of it if the natives of Sulu are determined to hold out to the last. It is to be hoped, however, that the latter will soon see the uselessness of prolonging a struggle against such odds, and will submit to the Spanish Government. The suppression of piracy in those seas will not only be a great boon to the neighbouring islands, but serve to show the Malay race the futility of contesting the supremacy of European Powers.

FROM the "Customs Gazette" for the last quarter of the year 1875, recently received, we have been able to glean some few interesting particulars with regard to the import trade at the various treaty ports of China. Taking Grey Shirtings first in order, it appears, by adding the figures given for each port, that the total import for all of them during the three latter months of 1875 was 1,609,307 pieces as compared with 1,498,680 pieces in the corresponding period of the preceding year. This is not a large increase, but it is some satisfaction to find that there is not a positive decrease. There is also a fair increase in the quantity of White Shirtings, the import for the last quarter of 1875 standing at 233,095 against 186,951 pieces in the same period of 1874. The import of T-cloths during the same period in 1875 shows still more favourably, the balance in its favour being some 341,241 pieces. A great portion of this increase accrues from Shanghai, where the import for the quarter was 640,620 pieces, compared 356,709 the year previous. The total import of Drills likewise exhibits an advance, as it amounts to no less than 557,976 pieces for the past quarter, or more than 240,000 pieces in excess of that of the same period last year. Here again the chief increase comes from Shanghai, the import being more than double that of the same quarter of last year. At the Model Settlement there is also noticeable a large advance in the import of Sheetings. In Woollen Goods there is not a very noticeable difference, though it is chiefly on the wrong side. Lustres perhaps show the most conspicuous decrease, the total import for the quarter being 68,982 pieces, compared with 84,029 pieces during the same term of 1874. Lastings also exhibit a decline, though not to a serious extent. There is a slight decrease in the quantity of Iron imported during the period under review, amounting to some 5,000 piculs. The demand for Lead in China has been considerably augmented lately, probably through stocks having gone down. The import for the concluding three months of last year reached the comparatively high figure of 58,509 piculs against 24,678 for the corresponding period of 1874. At Shanghai alone nearly 26,000 piculs were imported against 4,952 the year before. There is a decrease in the import of Opium, though not a startling one. It amounted to 21,227 piculs, compared with 29,807 in the same quarter of 1874. The decline is chiefly among the northern ports, and is, in all probability, traceable to the increased cultivation of the poppy by the natives. What renders this more likely is the circumstance that at all the southern ports but Canton and Takao there is a slight increase in the import. Warning of the fact that the increased consumption of the native drug would ere long make a difference in the import of the foreign product has been repeatedly given, and the decrease in the latest given returns need, therefore, surprise nobody. In most other respects the import trade for the concluding quarter of the year just past is tolerably satisfactory. It is to be hoped that the present year may witness a general revival of trade in the East. At present, it must be admitted, the prospect is not bright, but an improvement may come sooner than is expected.

A Cricket Match will be played to-day (Saturday), commencing at 1.30 P.M.

It would surprise a good many of us, should we find ourselves in possession of a few silver bricks, and then not be able to find any one to buy them. Yet such a contingency is not among the impossibilities, for the other way Mr. King, of the Nevada Bank, in this city, having an order to sell some silver for a customer, telegraphed to San Francisco to learn the price that would be paid for it, and received for an answer that they did not want it at any price—that there was no market for it just then. The fact is that at present silver is rather a drug in the market; more of it is being produced than is needed for coinage and manufacturing purposes, and as the production is certain to go on at a much greater rate than at present, the supply will rise further and further above the demand, and, unless some channel for increasing its use be found, the discount will doubtless be more than it now is. At present, the discount on silver in San Francisco is no less than five per cent. Our merchants here have to submit to some loss on account of this depreciation of silver, as they have to pay for their goods in gold, while a very large proportion of their cash receipts is paid in silver. But they can doubtless be trusted to adjust the margins of profit so as to avoid any loss to themselves in this matter.—*Virginia Chronicle.*

The *Alta* says that sixty-six loads of merchandise composed the cargo brought from the P.M.S.S. *City of Tokio*. This is said to be the largest freight ever brought from the Orient by steamer.

By kind permission of Captain Jenkins, Divine service will take place on board the *Sarah Nichols*, now lying at Kowloon, at 4 p.m. o'clock. A launch will go round the harbour as usual to collect those wishing to attend.

The Chinese population of California was increased 600 by the arrival at San Francisco of the steamship *City of Tokio* on the 25th January. She encountered very severe weather on the voyage, which was the cause of the detention.

A telegram from New York to the Age, dated January 26th, says:—It was reported to-day that negotiations are on foot for the withdrawal of the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company's line from San Francisco to China, in favor of the Pacific Mail, under an arrangement with that Company and the Pacific Railroad Company.

The British ship *Woodburn* sailed from Cardiff, May 5th, 1875, for Calcutta, with 2,000 tons of coal, where she arrived July 29th. Remained in port until September 8th, when she sailed for New York with a cargo of 2,697 tons, and arrived at New York December 8th, discharged, and took in a full cargo of grain and sailed for Liverpool, December 23rd, where she arrived January 14th, thus making the trip around the world in the unprecedented time of eight months, claimed to be the best time by many days on record.

The name of the commander of the steamer *Orestes* was accidentally incorrectly given as Bowley in yesterday's issue. It should have been Bewley. Attention has, too, been drawn to the fact that the allusion to the captain's connection with the *Hector* may be misunderstood by those not acquainted with the circumstances of the loss of that vessel. In justice, therefore, to that commander, it may be as well to mention that Captain Bewley was in command of the *Orestes* when the *Hector* was lost, and has always hitherto been as fortunate as he has been careful.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

March 10th.

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY.

ILLEGAL EARTH CUTTING.

Tse Aying, a mason, engaged six coolies to cut earth on the hill side without a permit. He was fined $2.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.

George Munns, a seaman on board H.M.S. *Audacious*, was charged by P.C. 691 with being drunk and with chasing people about the street. The constable said when he arrested him he resisted and tried to take away his staff. He also had had a chair, the hire of which he would not pay.

The prisoner said he was in his chair when he saw about twenty seamen and marines in a row with the constable. He got out to separate them, when the constable turned on him, threw him down and stood on the top of him until he was taken off by a European constable. His hands even were grazed with his boots. He had no time to pay chair hire.

Fined 50 cents and to pay 30 cents to chair coolies.

ON THE SPREE.

Joseph Jolliffe, a seaman on board H.M.S. *Audacious*, was charged by P.C. 534, with getting drunk and entering a private house. He was taken away by the constable in a chair.

Defendant was fined 50 cents, and ordered to pay 10 cents to chair coolies.

A RIDE IN A CHAIR.

William Barnder, a seaman on board H.M.S. *Thistle*, was charged with drunkenness and refused to pay chair hire.

The prisoner said the coolies took him to Wanchi; he did not want to go there. He was not drunk.

Inspector Halloran said he had been drinking, but was then not very drunk.

Ordered to pay chair hire 25 cents.

MARINE HAWKERS AGAIN.

Tai Amai, a marine hawker, was charged with the unlawful possession of an old copper pipe at Wanchi. He was fined 10 shillings, in default, 14 days' hard labour.

CHARGE OF DESERTION.

Two seamen, named Bashoo and Ahmet, were charged with desertion from the steamship *Brisbane*. They said they indulged in liquor and could not get on board. They were discharged and sent on board.

A DISTURBER.

Sam Shear, of Calcutta, unemployed, was charged by Kader Buhr, the keeper of a cook-shop in Upper Lascar Row, with coming home last night in a drunken state, forcing open a door, and breaking down a partition. He was also charged by P.C. 567 with assaulting him when he took him into custody.

The prisoner admitted having been drinking, but denied the rest of the charge. He was fined $1 and ordered to pay 50 cents amends for damage. He was further fined $2 for assaulting the constable.

STEALING CLOTH.

Lan Ahü, a tailor, was charged with the larceny of the materials for three jackets given him to make on the 7th instant. The prosecutrix said in the absence of her husband she carried on the business shop, the prisoner was one of her tailors and on the 7th she gave him material for three jackets to make. On the morning of the 8th both the cloth and the prisoner were missing. He was found by another man she employed, and to him he gave up two pawn-tickets. She was not satisfied with this, and went to look for him herself. She found him yesterday near the Man mo Temple and gave him into custody. He asked her not to bring the charge against him and he would redeem the goods.

The account of one pawnshop identified the prisoner as the man who pawned one jacket. The other pawnbroker could not identify him as the man who pawned the other.

The prisoner was sentenced to three months' hard labour. The pawnbrokers were ordered to deliver up the cloth on payment of the actual sum advanced.

STEALING RICE.

Ho Afu and Chan Acung coolies, Chan Alin and Lun Akam, boatmen (No. 1504 boat), Lum Afuk, shop coolie, and An Akam were charged—the first two with stealing and the rest with being concerned in the larceny of six bags of rice.

It appears the Yee Tak Hong have a consignment of rice on board the steamship *Penguin* and sent a shopman to take delivery of the same. Some of the coolies employed to discharge it gave information which led to finding the first two prisoners in the second two prisoners' boat, and traces of rice were discovered in the boat. They had just sold the rice to the sixth prisoner for three tale, seven mace, and three candareens. This led to his arrest and that of the fifth prisoner. The whole of them acknowledged what had been done.

The case was remanded until to-morrow.

THE NIZAM'S PRESENTS TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The following is a list of the presents given to the Prince of Wales by His Highness the Nizam:—1 sword abbasi, 1 sword-Syf, 1 sword Bennai, 1 sword Sikhar, 1 sword Navazkhani, 1 sword Thoumtanechu, 1 sword Pulla, 1 sword Dhop, 1 sword Mughribi, 1 sword (enamelled green), 2 swords Throop, 1 dagger three-edged, 1 dagger Rajahabi, 1 hanuk, 1 dagger (enamelled green, 1 Peish Kutz, with white handle, 1 Peish with black handle, with horse face, 1 Peish inlaid with gold, 1 musket, gilt and enamelled, 2 Arab match-locks, 2 Arab swords, 2 Arab shields, 2 Arab daggers, worked in silver, 2 belts and pouches for Arab match-lock, 1 Shield Sylnet, 1 shield, still, gold gilt, 1 Sylhet shield ornamented jets, flowers and set with rubies and emeralds, 1 dome-shaped shield, 1 helmet worked in gold, 1 armour and helmet, 1 armour worked in gold, 1 bow (gilt), 1 pair gauntlets, 1 silver native flower vase (Chungaree), manufactured at Aurungabad, 1 utterdan, silver, manufactured at Aurungabad, 1 set of Bedree-ware washing utensils, consisting of 5 pieces, 4 pairs of Bedar flower vases, utterdan box with 6 phials, made in Hyderabad, 1 writing-desk, made in Hyderabad, 1 punkah with silver handle, 2 hookahs, 12 cloths from Nandair, 6 cloths from Aurcobinta, 5 Earoo, manufactured at Aurungabad, silk and cotton, 9 pieces of gold cloth, manufactured at Aurungabad, 3 carpets from Goolburgah, 1 small carpet from Goolburgah, 4 Wurungul carpets of cotton, 1 silk carpet manufactured at Wurungal, 1 Aurungabad carpet, 12 trays with covers, &c., 1 carpet from Goolburgah, worked in gold, 1 Palmyra walking cane with gold ferule.—*Times of India.*

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

SHANGHAI, 10th March.

It is believed that China will pay Russia ten million taels, with interest in bonds, and that Russia will withdraw from Kokand.

SUPREME COURT.

March 10th.

SPECIAL CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE SNOWDEN.

THE DISTURBANCE ON THE "CARRICKS."

Thomas Newton, second mate of the bark *Carricks*, was arraigned on three counts, (1) shooting with intent to murder Thomas Cox, (2) shooting with intent to do grievous bodily harm to the said Thomas Cox, and (3) assaulting and wounding the said Thomas Cox.

The Attorney-General, instructed by the Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, and Mr. Handley, instructed by Mr. Brereton, defended.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty on the first two counts and guilty on the third.

The Attorney-General said that understanding the prisoner admitted, what in fact he could not deny, committing an assault and inflicting bodily harm upon Thomas Cox, the first mate of the *Carricks*, under the peculiar circumstances of the case he did not wish to proceed with the other two charges. It appeared from the evidence that prisoner was mad drunk. He no doubt fired the pistol at the first officer, and the question therefore would be whether a man in that state could be said to fire with any definite intention. That involved a delicate question of fact and of law, and he thought that under the circumstances justice would be met by proceeding on prisoner's plea of guilty to the charge of assault.

A *nolle prosequi* was entered on the first and second indictments.

Thomas Cox, the prosecutor, was called and, in reply to his Lordship, said prisoner struck him three or four times with his fist, taking the skin off. The assault was committed on the 29th February, and the wounds had just healed and were now quite well. Witness was not drunk.

By Mr. Handley—Witness and prisoner had, up to the time of the assault, always been on the best terms with each other. On the night in question prisoner was drunk and the carpenter told him he was "fou-fou." Witness tried to quell the disturbance which arose, and it was then the assault was committed.

Robert Carr, master of the *Carricks*, said he had known the prisoner for five months. He was a good officer and had behaved well up to the time when he committed the offence with which he was now charged. He had been in the same service before on another ship, and came to witness with a good character.

By His Lordship—Witness thought prisoner was not given to drink. He was a well behaved man generally. He had not been on shore that day to witness's knowledge.

Mr. Handly addressed the court for mitigation of sentence. He said prisoner himself regretted this affair most deeply. It was the first time anything of the kind had occurred, and he trusted his previous good character and the fact of his already having been in gaol some time would be taken into consideration by the Court in passing sentence. He was extremely sorry to find himself in his present position, and so was the prosecutor. The offence was committed in a moment of intoxication; there was no malice. Prisoner had just come from a long voyage during which he had had no drink, so that a little was much more likely to affect him than under ordinary circumstances.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said prisoner had pleaded guilty to a very serious offence indeed. The Attorney-General had, with that leniency which he always showed in these matters, withdrawn two other charges of a more serious nature. He would not venture to speculate on what the result might have been had he been found guilty of shooting with intent to murder or do grievous bodily harm, but he would certainly have had a very heavy sentence. He appeared to have been extremely drunk on this occasion, and had he killed the man he fired at his life would have been in great jeopardy. He (his Lordship) hoped it would be a warning to him and people who took spirituous liquor, that if they took so much as to overcome their reason they ran great risk. He was glad to hear that prisoner was not given generally to drink, and he hoped that was one reason why, having taken more on this occasion than he was accustomed to, it took such effect. He had pleaded guilty to striking this man on the face, and he appeared to have struck him very violently. The Court would not be doing right if it awarded any less sentence than eight months' imprisonment.

OBTAINING MONEY UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.

Lum Ahi was indicted on the charge of stealing $22, the money of Captain Torm, of the Danish steamer *Fyen*, and was further charged with obtaining the same under false pretences.

The Attorney-General, instructed by the Crown Solicitor, prosecuted; and Mr. Handley, instructed by Messrs. Holme and Stephens, defended.

The following gentlemen were on the jury:—Messrs. W. H. Ray, F. A. dos Remedios, F. R. Stile, A. B. de Roza, H. C. V. de Figueiredo, F. Hookmeyer, and E. Vogel.

The Attorney-General, in stating the charge, said this case was a somewhat peculiar one, and he asked the jury to watch the evidence closely, as it would turn upon the question whether the prisoner had been guilty of any misdemeanour at all or not. He was a fireman, engaged upon the Danish steamer the *Fyen*, and at the beginning of this month he was discharged with three other firemen. On the 3rd inst. Captain Torm called in this man and proceeded to settle with him on behalf of himself and the others, who did not speak English so well as he. They went through the accounts together, and there was no dispute as to the sum which had been earned by each of the four men, and accordingly the account was made up on that basis. $26.10 was the amount due to each. The captain said he paid over to this man $104, and promised to give him the 40 cents next day, as he had no small change at that time. He paid the money in four notes of $25 each and four silver dollars which he brought from his cabin. So far, the account was perfectly straightforward, but the captain forgot that he had paid off one of these men on the 1st of the month. The prisoner therefore had received the wages of four men instead of three, which alone he was entitled to receive. The question for the jury to decide was whether he was aware of the mistake he had made, and took the money intending to take advantage of the captain's mistake. He submitted that if a man falsely represented, under any circumstances, that he was entitled to receive a larger sum of money than he was entitled to receive, and under that impression the money was paid to him, and he then kept it, having all along intended to get hold of it, he was guilty of obtaining the money under false pretences. That, therefore, would be the question for the jury to decide in the present case. Did he, in fact, receive the $26 as what he ought to have received, and if he did, did he get that upon a false statement of the number of men he was entitled to receive for. He would satisfy them, he thought, that he did receive it on a false statement, because throughout the transaction he was always talking about the wages of the four men. If he received the wages of four men knowing at the time that he was only entitled to receive for three men, it would be the duty of the jury to find him guilty. In the first instance he was charged with stealing the money, but as the master did part with it knowingly, they could not proceed against him for larceny. The only question was whether prisoner obtained the money by false pretences, and whether the captain was misled by the statement he made.

Evidence was given by the captain and chief mate of the *Fyen*.

Mr. Handley submitted that there was no case to go before the jury. According to Russell, there must, in order to sustain a charge of obtaining money under false pretences, be proof of each fact, but here there was no proof that the other man had been paid off previously, and there was not the slightest evidence that prisoner made false representations in receiving the money. The captain said he had made up his accounts before prisoner went into the cabin, and he paid the money over to prisoner. Prisoner did not ask for it, but the captain paid it of his own free will, and prisoner made no false pretences to obtain it. If it was paid, it was through the carelessness of the captain, and that was not sufficient to support the charge of obtaining the money under false pretences. He took this point, but denied receiving the money at all. The captain did not miss the money until he was making up his accounts afterwards, and as he was paying other men at the same time he might have paid the note to some one else. If the money was paid to him it was not through the false pretences of the prisoner but the imprudence of the captain, and to support the charge there must be evidence not only of false pretences but of an intent to defraud.

The Attorney-General submitted that there was some evidence, and that it was for the jury to decide on its weight.

The two Chinese for whom prisoner received wages in addition to his own were called and said they were present when he received the money. He only received three notes, and when he had paid them he had only one remaining for himself.

Mr. Handley then addressed the Court for the defence and urged that the evidence in the case did not in the slightest degree prove that the prisoner received the $26 missing. The captain evidently did not quite understand what the man said; he was not an Englishman himself and the prisoner spoke very bad English. When he spoke of four men he might wish to make the captain understand that the four men had done the same work and ought all to be paid the same, and that he and the two others ought to be paid the same as Asing, the man previously discharged. The learned counsel also pointed out that the prisoner returned to the ship the following morning, which it was not probable he would have done if he had obtained money from the captain by fraud; and when accused of taking the money he at once denied it. Other men were paid at the same time as prisoner in similar sums and the missing note might just as easily have been paid to one of them. The learned counsel also dwelt on the fact that the captain paid what money was paid without being asked for it, and quoted Russell to prove that even if the prisoner had got the $26 alleged, he had not obtained it by false pretences.

The Attorney-General having replied,

His Lordship summoned up the evidence, and said that if the jury wished he would reserve a case for full court.

The Jury, after a short consultation, informed the Court that they were divided in opinion, three being of opinion that prisoner was guilty and four that he was not. This amounted to a verdict of "Not guilty."

His Lordship told the prisoner that fortunately for him there was a doubt in the case, of which the jury had given him the benefit, and he would be discharged, but if he had taken the money he had better return it at once.

Prisoner protested that he had never had the money.

HOME AND-CHINA AFFAIRS.

(*Concluded.*)

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

LONDON, 28th January.

EGYPT.

Egyptian affairs occupy a good deal of attention, but nothing is yet known as to the result of Mr. Cave's investigation of the Khedive's affairs. The revenue of the country is believed to be about 9 millions in all. The annual charge on the consolidated debt, including tribute to the Sultan, about is 6½ millions. That, I suppose, is all right enough, but the Khedive has floating debts which exceed 10 millions beyond the 4 millions he has received for the Canal shares. This floating debt forms the difficulty, as it must all be paid this year. He can borrow only on ruinous terms, and as he is already saddled with more interest than he can well pay, it is quite clear that he has but two paths to choose—one the road to ruin, the other the course the British Government shall advise. I think every reasonable man should admit that our Government never would have sent out Mr. Cave and Colonel Stokes, to inspect and appraise the Khedive's affairs and estate, unless they had meant to help him and unless he had promised to be amenable to treatment. I believe there is much truth in the rumour that we shall make further purchases of the Khedive's interest in the Canal, provided the sanction of Parliament can be obtained. Five millions more between England and India would not be felt, but I think our Government will propose that the sovereignty of the passage shall be an international investment. I look upon it as certain that this floating debt will be arranged satisfactorily and that the Khedive's dreams of conquest will be dissipated.

It seems that the capture of Colonel Kirkham and the two Englishmen named Hampton, who were with him, is confirmed. The latter will be sent to England but Kirkham is to be detained at Massowah. The Khedive has a large force in Abyssinia, and he expects to obtain the required satisfaction for his late defeat at an early date.

Intelligence was received in this country yesterday from Colonel Gordon, dated from Duffa, which stated that he was safe and in good health, but that the medical man who accompanied the expedition (a foreign gentleman) had died. The despatch stated that Colonel Gordon had no white men left amongst the party. He just arrived at a rapid, which he expected it would be impossible to pass. If this surmise should prove to be true, the further exploration of the Nile in a steamer will have to be abandoned. He had heard nothing of Mr. Stanley.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

I have no heart to write about Spanish affairs. In a national point of view, it would almost seem desirable that the present race of Spaniards should be killed off. The elections are over; the Government have interfered most shamefully, but their majority is so enormous that it clearly the Opposition must have been right. The entire Cortes numbers 408. The following is the return:—Government nominees 364, followers of Sagasta 30; Papal 10; Intransigente 1; and Castelar.

According to the *Correspondencia*, of Madrid, a Ministerial organ, the Spanish Cortes will approve the article of the new constitution respecting religious toleration. The article is sure to be fiercely opposed by the clerical members; but they are understood to be numerically few, and if the Government takes a decided tone in the matter, there is little doubt that the article as it now stands will pass into law.

The campaign against the Carlists, for which the Spanish Government has been making preparations so long, seems at last to have begun. The army of Moriones, which has been for nearly two months in the vicinity of San Sebastian, moved yesterday against the Carlist positions in the neighbourhood of Oyarzun. Severe fighting was reported to be going on, and the Alphonists are said to have gained ground; but the exact result of the operations will probably not be known for a day or two. Apparently, General Moriones is pushing his troops southward and eastward from San Sebastian, and it is all-ged that several of the Carlist positions have been taken. A Paris telegram says news has been received from a Carlist source of the death of General Elio—whether in the field or not does not appear. If the statement be true, Don Carlos has lost his ablest general. Elio, with occasional intervals of retirement, has acted as the Carlist Minister of War since the insurrection began.

AMERICA.

It seems that in their latest despatch to Spain, dated November 5th, which was published in New York on Saturday, the American Government, after expressing its desire for a peaceable adjustment of all questions at issue, insisted that General Burriel, the author of the *Virginius* massacre, should be brought to trial without further delay, in accordance with the agreement to that effect. On the 16th of November, Mr. Cushing telegraphed from Madrid that the Spanish Government had repeated the assurance of their intention to bring Burriel to trial—an intention which has not yet been realised. A Cabinet Council on the Cuban question was held on Friday at Washington.

A Washington telegram of yesterday's date says the President will decline to submit to Congress the replies of the European Powers to the American Note of the 5th of November *apropos* of the Cuban question. He will have the less scruple in doing this inasmuch as hitherto no replies have been received. The Spanish representatives at the various European capitals have been making verbal assurances that as soon as the Carlists are disposed of, the Spanish Government means to crush the Cuban insurrection by pouring more troops into the island. At the same time, it is added, the Spanish Government does not expect any foreign complications, inasmuch as the United States Government has expressly disclaimed any purpose of annexing Cuba—a process that would involve the return of a number of negroes to the American House of Representatives. If that were the only difficulty in the way, the Americans would soon get over it.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC MAIL.

The P. M. steamer *Great Republic*, Captain W. B. Cobb, with dates from San Francisco to February 1st, arrived here yesterday morning. We take the following items from the *Daily Alta*:—

AMERICA.

A THIRTY-MILE SWIM IN ICE WATER.

ST. LOUIS, January 24th.

Paul Boyton swam from Alton to St. Louis to-day, a distance of thirty miles. There was much floating ice in the river, which made the trip difficult and dangerous.

INDIAN WAR AT BLACK HILLS ANTICIPATED.

CHEYENNE, January 20th.

One hundred men left Cheyenne for the Black Hills. They were all well-armed and fully equipped. No interference from either the Government or the Indians is apprehended. Large quantities of commissary stores are being shipped to Fort Laramie, but for what purpose has not yet transpired. It is conjectured, however, that an Indian war will commence in the spring, and that is what the Government is preparing for.

FRESH DISTURBANCE ON THE TEXAS BORDER.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, January 22nd.

The mason county troubles have broken out afresh. News has been received from Fredericksburg that a prominent German, named Peter Boyd, was killed and scalped a few days ago by the Cawly faction. It has also been confirmed that the Indians who stole Mr. Adams' horses reached the Rio Grande before their pursuers and disposed of the stolen animals to Mexicans on the other side. The Indians were Kickapoos.

PREPARING FOR AN EMERGENCY.

WASHINGTON, D.C., January 22nd.

The arrival of the U.S. steamers *Brooklyn* and *Monongahela* at Key West with Rear Admiral Leroy on board, places that officer in command of the combined South and North Atlantic fleets. The *Congress* and *Juniata* of the European fleet, have also been ordered to join the combined fleet at its rendezvous at Port Royal. The *Congress* has already arrived, and the *Juniata* is on her way from St. Thomas. Rear Admiral Mullaney has been detached from the command of the North Atlantic fleet and ordered to duty as Governor of the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia. On the 1st Rear Admiral Fenochard will probably succeed to the command of the North Atlantic fleet. All of the available naval officers from the highest to the lowest are under orders to join the fleet at Port Royal, and many of them have already arrived and reported for duty, and a considerable number of naval officers on duty with the Coast Survey are under orders for Port Royal. It is not probable that the officers in command of the Coast Survey vessels will be disturbed. In case of actual war these vessels will doubtless be used as tenders or despatch boats. Nearly the entire available force of the Marine Corps has been ordered to be distributed among the vessels of war at Port Royal. The requisitions from the commanding officers of iron-clad vessels, for marines, cannot be fully supplied, the available force at present being too small. Prominent officers say that the vessels now at, and those under orders for Port Royal, are all in first-class condition, and that, so far as it is possible to make war with the material at the disposal of the Secretary, the Navy is prepared to sustain the Government, should it determine on intervention in the affairs of Cuba. In case of such intervention there could probably be no better opportunity for troubles to come than at the present. The crisis may come upon us suddenly and at a time when we are less prepared to meet it than at present.

THE DIRECT CABLE BUSINESS.

NEW YORK, January 23th.

The Direct United States Cable Company announce that they have resumed business over their line this morning, having been placed in communication with the cable in Nova Scotia by connecting with the land line of the Dominion Telegraph Company.

THOMASSEN.

Dr. Henkle, the German Consul, says that inquiries in regard to the career of Thomassen in this country have failed to produce any new facts or to prove anything definite. The results of the investigation will soon be forwarded to Germany.

UTAH'S DELEGATION.

WASHINGTON, January, 28th.

A delegation from Utah had an interview with the President to-day on Utah affairs. They favor the revision of the Poland law so as to reach polygamists; also the revision of the jury law and the suffrage laws. The President expressed sympathy with any movement tending to alleviate the present condition of affairs in Utah.

OUR GOVERNMENT NOT A FREE ONE.

The woman suffrage Convention which has been in session here, adjourned to-night. The closing speech was made by Fred. Douglas. The Convention adopted a resolution declaring that the Government of the United States is not a free Government, as it denies the right of voting to women. They propose to hold a Convention at Philadelphia on the Fourth of July next.

THE STRUGGLE OF THE TITANS.

NEW YORK, January 29th.

The contest between the Panama Railroad Company and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company is assuming huge proportions. The competition for business between the Atlantic and Pacific Costa-promiscs to be carried out on a scale more colossal than that which marked Commodore Vanderbilt's transit with the Pacific Mail Company 20 year ago. On one side is found the Pacific Mail Company and the Pacific Railroad, represented by Jay Gould, and on the other the Panama road by Mr. T. W. Park and a powerful steamship company whose fleet of steamers is the largest in these waters. They will place an opposition line on the New York, Panama and San Francisco route, with a steamer every ten days, and with requisite branch lines on the Central American coasts, in active competition with the P. M. S. S. Co. On the part of the Pacific Mail Co. a vigorous effort will be made to complete the Costa Rica railroad, which has been so many years building in order to be quite even with the Panama Railroad in the contest. The Pacific Mail proposes to get control of and complete the Costa Rica road and send its passengers and freight over that line instead of the Isthmus route. To this end it is understood that a corps of engineers has been sent to Costa Rica to complete surveys to determine the exact position of the road and its plan, and push to completion the eastern division. The English stockholders, sick, disgusted and thoroughly worn out, are now ready to sell out the original contract, the great work. Mr. Sidney Dillon of Union Pacific, and Pacific Mail, is regarded as a prominent mover in this new scheme, and he is expected to take personal control of it.

TAKING TIME BY THE FORELOCK.

Europeans intending to visit this country when the Centennial Exhibition opens, are already looking up their quarters here, through agents, preparatory to their arrival. Numerous apartments have been engaged at the hotels, and applications continue to be received daily.

SUICIDE EPIDEMIC.

The present foggy weather appears to have been breeding an epidemic suicide. Within the past few days seven cases have occurred—four of them yesterday and three to-day.

AN OLD ACQUAINTANCE.

The Fenian Brotherhood had a Convention to-day. The first two adjourned for want of a quorum, the chief, the third attempted to the Brotherhood met. Delegates were present from Idaho, Virginia, Missouri, Texas, and many other States. Numerous and important subjects were discussed, including the financial condition and military organization of the Brotherhood. Many speeches were made.

CUBA'S DEBT.

WASHINGTON, January 30th.

Mr. Williams, United States Vice-Consul at Havana, says the present deficit in the Treasury, which is independent of the public debt already contracted, which is upward of eighty million dollars, amounts to at least forty or fifty million dollars, it being caused principally by arrears of four or five months' pay to the Army, Navy, and Civil Departments, as well as to Justice, Police and all minor branches of the Government, and interest on bonds and other debts.

THE PRESIDENTIAL TERM.

Tuesday next is the day assigned for the discussion of the Bill reported from the Judiciary Committee, limiting the Presidential office to one term; but it will probably be postponed unless the Military Academy Bill can be definitely acted upon to-morrow. If it is not so disposed of, Mr. Randall will move to go into Committee on Tuesday, and will test the question.

SLAVE TRAFFIC IN MADAGASCAR.

NEW YORK, January 31st.

It is reported from Madagascar that the inhabitants of that country are carrying on the slave traffic. A naval officer on the east coast of Africa has proceeded there to investigate the matter.

GERMAN POLAR EXPEDITION

LITERARY AND ART GOSSIP.

The Life of the late Dr. Sumner, Bishop of Winchester, by the Rev. George Henry Sumner, Honorary Canon of Winchester, is in the press.

Excavations are being made for the erection of the Palmerston statue, opposite that of the late Lord Derby, in Palace-square, Westminster.

Mr. J. J. Colman, M.P., the Nonconformist member for Norwich, has presented £50 to the fund for the restoration of the west front of Norwich Cathedral.

The workmen and inhabitants of Cronsot have resolved to erect a monument to the memory of Schneider. So popular is the scheme that the subscription list is already signed by more than 25,000 persons.

Mr. M. E. Grant Duff, M.P., is going to publish in a volume, under the title "Notes of an Indian Journey," his papers on India recently contributed to the *Contemporary Review*. The publishers are Messrs. Macmillan & Co.

The "Life of Marie Antoinette, Queen of France," from the pen of Mr. Charles Duke Yonge, Professor of Modern History in Queen's College, Belfast, is in the press, and will be shortly published by Messrs. Hurst & Blackett. —*Athenæum.*

At a meeting recently held at Carmarthen of the clergy and other residents in the diocese of St. David, it was resolved to restore the west front of St. David's Cathedral with a memorial window as a tribute to the memory of the late Bishop Thirlwall.

Mr. Woolner, R.A., has been entrusted with a commission by the colony of New South Wales for an heroic statue in bronze of Captain Cook, to be placed in Hyde-park, Sydney, for which a sum of £4,000 has been voted by the Colonial Parliament.

Among art books, Mr. Murray promises this winter "Titian: his Life and Times; with some Account of his Family, chiefly from new and Unpublished Records," by Mr. Cavalcaselle and Mr. J. A. Crowe; and "Albert Durer: a History of his Life and of his Art," by Moritz Thausing.

The *Jewish World*, states that Mr. William Aronsberg has received from the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, M.P., a copy of the new edition of his works, accompanied by an autograph inscription, indicative of his kind wishes, as a token of his regard for one distinguished by his open-handed liberality and munificence.

It is proposed to place in the parish church of East Bergholt, near Colchester, a stained glass window, as a memorial of John Constable, the great landscape painter, who was born in that parish just a century since. The sum required is £500, and Dr. Woolley, the rector, appeals to all lovers of art for help towards this object.

The *Academy* states that Mr. St. George Mivart will shortly publish, through Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., a volume entitled "Contemporary Evolution." This will be a review of the present course and tendency of philosophical speculation, scientific advance, and social and political change, in so far as they affect Christianity.

The *Piccolo*, of Naples, announces the discovery in a shop in the street Santa-Chiara, of a Madonna by Giotto. A dealer in wood had engaged the premises, which belong to the State, to store his goods. He gave orders to have the walls whitewashed, but the artist Morelli, happening to enter, saw the picture, and stopped the proceedings. The Crown has again taken possession of the building.

Mr. Garcin de Jassey, in his review of Hindustani Literature for 1875, says—"That while in Europe poetry is rather declining, the art is flourishing with marvellous, not to say alarming, vigour in India. In the Punjab alone there are now seventy-four poets. Of these, fourteen belong to the first rank, sixteen belong to the second, twenty-seven to the third, and the remainder to the fourth."

The well-known foreign artist, J. B. Zwecker, who had been living in England for twenty-five years, died on the 10th January. The works describing the labours of Livingstone, Du Chaillu, Speke and Grant, Vámbéry, Stanley, Sir Samuel Baker, Winwood Reade, &c., owe a great deal of their popularity to his skilful pencil. To the *Illustrated London News* and the *Graphic* he was also a frequent contributor.

Those persons who have seen the Lord Mayor of London not merely in his most festive garb, but in semi-state (says the *World*) will not have failed to notice that the chief magistrate wears at such times a large oval ornament, hung round his neck by a piece of Garter-blue ribbon. This ornament is composed of large diamonds; it is of great value, and has a history extending over something like 300 years, the age of the Corporation. Shortly after the present Lord Mayor came into office, one of the enormous brilliants in the "jewel"—for that is its proper appellation—was missed. It had either fallen out or been stolen, and search was made for it high and low. The Mansion House was, presumably, closely looked over, but unsuccessfully, and a West-end jeweller was called in to provide a substitute for the lost diamond, the actual worth of which was very great, while its historical value might hardly be appraised. One day, however, as the Lord Mayor was reading in one of the drawing-rooms of the Mansion House, a gleam of sunshine fell upon something lying near a couch; and when Mr. Cotton went to look, he found that that something was the missing diamond; which now gleams as brightly as ever it did in the "jewel."

A correspondent of the *Athenæum* gives the following account of the progress of the excavations which are being carried on at Olympia by the German Commission. The works began in October last, Dr. Hirschfeld representing the German, and Dr. Athanatius Demetriades the Greek Government. The first trench was continued in a straight line with the desultory diggings carried on by the French in 1829, when some fragments of cornices and of slabs of a ceiling indicated the vicinity of the site of the Temple of Jupiter. The soil here excavated by the Germans gave evidence of formation during the third or fourth century of our era. Two trenches were dug—one to carry off the rain-waters and the other to reconnoitre, so to say, the ground. In the latter hewn blocks of stone were met with, and the base of a Doric column. Towards the end of November, Dr. Demetriades, writing to an Athenian periodical, announced the active prosecution of the excavations, with 120 men, at a depth of over four French metres, this bed of earth being the alluvial soil deposited over the site of ancient Altis, in the course of the last ten or fifteen centuries, by the yearly overflow of the Alpheus, and presenting no traces of human habitation. At the bottom, however, of the trench thus dug out, a shattered inscription of the Achæan Confederation, and near it, as your correspondent mentioned last week, a silver coin of Probus were found; also a succession of foundations of several buildings, evidently of a recent period, as was proved by the presence in their construction of marble blocks taken from the more ancient edifices. Shortly after, a Doric capital, with its abacus in excellent preservation, made its appearance, and was considered as belonging to one of the columns supporting the eastern pediment of the temple. This supposition was borne out by the further discovery of fragments of the marble tiles described by Pausanias as composing the roof of the temple. A considerable number of fragments of terra-cotta water conduits and ornaments—some bearing traces of colour and of good workmanship, but of latter period—were found; also spear-heads and fragments of bronze objects, some of them gilt, the most important being a small lion resting on two serpents—possibly the handle of some larger vessel—and a goblet in excellent condition, and almost identical in form with those used to this day in fastening lace worn round the neck. A short pause now ensued, owing to the great rainfall; but the works were soon resumed, and the expectations of the Commission began at last to be realized, and their zeal rewarded. The trunk of a statue, presenting every appearance of a work of the highest art, was unearthed. The head, arms, and legs are missing; but the drapery, which is of the most exquisite workmanship, and other marks of this torso bear evidence sufficient to warrant the supposition that it is the statue of Jupiter—one of the group of figures adorning the pediment of the temple. The life-size head of a terra-cotta statue—important inasmuch as it offers conclusive proof of the use by the ancient Greeks of this material for large statues—was the last acquisition reported by letter from Olympia. On the last day of the old year, however, a telegram was received by the King from Dr. Demetriades, announcing a discovery which has filled Athens with joy. The statue of Niké (Victory)—also one of the group in the pediment—has been found, embedded in the soft alluvial soil, in an almost perfect condition—as if it had only yesterday been taken down from its exalted pedestal. It is said to be a figure of unmatched beauty and grandeur; and what gives it a still higher value in the fact that the name of *Praxiteles* himself (?) is engraved on it. This much is as yet known; but details are eagerly awaited.

SUNGIE UJONG.

We have received the following intelligence of what has taken place at Sree Menanti, Moar, Ulu Jempole, and Terrachee, since their evacuation by the British troops.

It will be remembered that before leaving the country Colonel Anson appointed a provisional Government, under the immediate administration of Datu Sultan of Sunghi Ujong, but subject to the control of the British Assistant Resident of that State, posted detachments of the Sunghi Ujong Police at the villages of Qualla Jempole, Sree Menanti, and Parrit; and gave directions to place further detachments of police as soon as a sufficient number of additional men could be obtained, at Bandola Parroid, and, after clearing the jungle, making a good road and building a block house, at the new famous Bukit Putus Pass.

Datu Sultan has, it appears, confirmed the wisdom of selecting him by proving himself an energetic and able administrator. The whole country has been disarmed: about 350 muskets have been destroyed, about 40 guns and Lelas taken; and four or five of the most troublesome characters, leaders in the late invasion of Sunghi Ujong, have been captured.

The population having fled at the approach of the troops it was impossible to discriminate between friends or those well disposed and enemies; the orders given were to destroy only the property of the chiefs, and of those persons who, it might appear, were inimical, or had taken an active part in the disturbances in Sungie Ujong; but as this under the circumstances, was almost impossible, instructions were afterwards given to apportion the loss of property as fairly as possible among the general population; and to divide among them any property of the chiefs, that might have escaped destruction. This Datu Sultan has been actively and judiciously carrying into affect.

By the latest accounts the Resident had visited Terrachee, and the people, who had all returned to their homes, had received him with spontaneous expressions of good will, and without any appearance of merely sulky deference. A broad road though Bukit Putus pass had been made and the jungle having been cleared has exposed to view how formidable was the position taken up and stockaded by the Malays to oppose the march of the British troops. A strong fortified police station is being built on the site of the centre stockade. It may interest the friends in Penang of Mr. Siddons, formerly employed in the Chartered Mercantile Bank in this Settlement, to learn that he received Colonel Anson's thanks for his efficient exertions towards supplying the requirements of the expeditionary force in Sungie Ujong, where he is now employed in the Government service, under the Assistant Resident. We have published a lithographed sheet, illustrating the operations of the military expeditions in Sungie Ujong and Perak, copies of which can be obtained on application at our office.—*Penang Gazette.*

THE POSTAL UNION.

The Paris Correspondent of *The Times*, writing on the 23rd January says:—I learn from an authoritive source that the Berne Postal Conference has appointed a committee to draw up a Report and that this committee seems to be agreed on the admission of British India and the French Colonies into the Postal Union. England has resolutely refused to accept the French proposal of a 40c. rate between Europe and the Colonies. She accepts a tax double that of the European rate—that is, about 6d. The other Powers have pressed France to agree to this concession, reserving the right of proposing a fresh reduction hereafter, and France has consented to take that course. The probable working of the arrangement will be that letters by French mail steamers will be charged 40c. and by English 60c. It remains to be decided whether the Dutch and Spanish Colonies shall be admitted, and whether every country beyond the seas shall enjoy the same conditions. France insists on the system being thus generalized, while England objects. The Committee will very soon report. Germany is anxious for an improvement in the mail service between London and Berlin, *viâ* Calais and Brussels, and conferences will soon be held on that subject. Two night mails will probably be called for, one from London to Paris at 1 o'clock, a little accelerated in order to include the London mail in the first delivery at Paris, and a second from London to Cologne, *viâ* Calais, rather slower, bringing the English country letters to Paris by a deviation at Lille a few hours after the London letters.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

OPIUM.

FRIDAY, 10th March.

Nothing done in Patna to-day; nominally quoted at $620. Sales of Benares at $590, and at $591½ to $592½ for select chests. New Malwa placed at $590, with allowance from sixteen to twenty-four taels.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—

Bank Bills, on demand	3/9
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	3/9½
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight	3/10½
Credits, at 6 months' sight	3/10¾
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight	3/10¾

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, on demand 2 2/0

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, on demand 221½

ON SHANGHAI.—

Bank, sight	72½
Private, 30 days' sight	73

SHARES

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares.—3 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$650 per share.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,700 per share.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 59 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company.—$220 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$490 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$145 per share.

Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$69 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—50 per cent. discount, buyers.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—5 per cent. discount, sellers.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 74 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$50 per share.

Chinese Imperial Loan—£102 5s.

SALES ON MARCH 10TH, AS REPORTED BY CHINESE.

Saigon Rice—30,000 piculs, at $1.53, by Kung yuen to local trader.

Milled Rice—2,000 piculs, at $1.74, by Kin Foong to local trader.

Cardamoms—(inferior), 20 bags, at $22.40, by Chun Chong Wing to travelling trader.

Fungus—10 bags, at $32.10, by Tai Lee to travelling trader.

Dried Lily Flowers—35 bags, at $8.60, by Chun Chong to travelling trader.

Jagan China Root—60 packages, at $4.60, by Chun Chong to travelling trader.

Brown Sugar—300 bags, at $2.95, by Yee Foong to travelling trader.

White Sugar—500 bags, at $2.80, by Tung Chong Yue to travelling trader.

Vermicelli—30 bags, at $8.20, by Tung Chong Yue to travelling trader.

White Wax—1 piece, at $63.50, by Tung Chong Yue to travelling trader.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

tf 674 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one

FIRST-CLASS RISK,

at Current Rates.

A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents,

Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination	Vessel's Name	Captain	At	For Freight Apply to	To be Despatched.
LONDON	Sarah Nicholson	Selkirk	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Haze	Wilkinson	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Crocus (str.)	Joy	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	On 15th inst., at noon.
Do. *viâ* YOKOHAMA	Great Republic (str.)		Hongkong	P. M. S. S. Co.	On 15th inst., at 3 P.M.
Do. Do.	Belgic (str.)			O. & O. S. Co.	On 1st prox., at 3 P.M.
Do.	Lathley Rich	Ray T. Lewis	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Gryfe	Thos. Roberts	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Sydenham	Frank Bristow	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
PORTLAND (OREGON)	Samuel G. Reed	White	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
COOKTOWN AND SYDNEY	Brisbane (str.)	Balfour	Hongkong	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	On 14th inst., at noon.
SAIGON	Thingvalla (str.)		Hongkong	Soey Shing	To-morrow.
SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, &c.	Lombardy (str.)	E. M. Gillson		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 16th inst., at noon.
Do. PENANG, &c.	Arratoon Apcar (str.)	MacTavish	Hongkong	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	On 18th inst., at 3 P.M.
YOKOHAMA	Menzaleh (str.)	Pasqualini	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	To-day, at 8 A.M.
Do.	Bombay (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Hoogly (str.)	Mortemart	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	To-day, at 10 A.M.
Do.	Amoy (str.)	G. H. Drewes	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
Do.	Geelong (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
AMOY	Esmeralda (str.)	Phenaud	Hongkong	A. MacG. Heaton	To-day, at 2 P.M.
SAWTOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Yesso (str.)	Punchard	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, at daylight.

For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, and are now SHOWING:—

DRAB SHELL HATS.

CHRISTY'S BLACK and DRAB FELT HATS,

Newest Shapes.

PARIS SILK HATS.

LONG SCARVES.

OPEN WINDSOR SCARVES,

Latest Designs.

The Four-in-Hand Club, Czar, and other New Styles in made-up SCARVES.

CLUB HOUSE CRAVATS and SILK and WOOL MUFFLERS.

NEW COLLARS,

including the Tandem, Carnival, Clyde, Lothair, Society, Connaught, and De Jarnac.

The ARGOSY WRISTBAND.

WHITE LONGCLOTH SHIRTS,

Military Fronts.

DRESS SHIRTS,

Embroidered Fronts.

OXFORD TWILL and REGATTA SHIRTS,

Neat Patterns.

DAWSON'S best quality

BOOTS and SHOES,

Single and Double Soles,

Kid, Calf, and Cloth Tops.

WALKING STICKS and SILK UMBRELLAS,

with the New Patent Spring Fastener.

WATERPROOF COATS,

"Black and Drab Zephyr and Tweed Mackintosh."

THIN MELTONS,

for Dust Coats.

WHITE KERSEYMERE,

for Racing Breeches.

COLORED SILKS and SATINS,

for Racing.

JACKETS and CAPS.

A Few Suit Lengths of FANCY TWEEDS,

Choice Patterns.

A well selected Stock of TROWSERINGS and BLACK and BLUE BERLIN COATINGS.

BLACK and BLUE BROADCLOTHS,

for Dress Suits.

IRISH FRIEZES,

for Ulster Over-Coats.

These Goods made up to measure on the premises under the Supervision of Experienced European Cutters,

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DUC DE MONTEBELLO CARTE BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE:—

Quarts.....$15 per case (1 dozen.)

Pints.....$16 " (2 ")

5 % discount on 25 Cases.

BOURBON WHISKEY,

$12 per case (1 dozen.)

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COALS of all description supplied to Steamers by the Undersigned.

Orders may be left at the Godowns, Wanchai, with Mr. J. MACLEHOSE, or LEONG AH YON, Praya.

LANDSTEIN & Co.

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ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY, WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

An ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Shaluers' Vocabulary contains about 10,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

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KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—This UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy. They do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may, therefore, be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

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Frank Bristow, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

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303 Hongkong, 4th March, 1876.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT.

THE Steamship "CROCUS,"

Captain Joy, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

15d 289 Hongkong, 1st March, 1876.

FOR LONDON.

THE A1 British Ship "SARAH NICHOLSON,"

333 Tons Register, Captain Selkirk, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

174 Hongkong, 7th February, 1876.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A1 British Clipper Ship "GRYFE,"

Thos. Roberts, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have immediate despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

138 Hongkong, 1st February 1876.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A1 American Ship "LATHLEY RICH,"

Ray T. Lewis, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

141 Hongkong, 1st February, 1876.

FOR PORTLAND (OREGON).

THE A1 American Ship "SAMUEL G. REED,"

White, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

140 Hongkong, 1st February, 1876.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 American Ship "HAZE,"

Wilkinson, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch as above. For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

139 Hongkong, 1st February, 1876.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship "MENZALEH,"

Captain Pasqualini, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA

TO-DAY, the 11th instant, at 8 A.M.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Acting Agent.

321 Hongkong, 10th March, 1876.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship "HOOGLY,"

Captain Mortemart, will be despatched for SHANGHAI

TO-DAY, the 11th instant, at 10 A.M.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Acting Agent.

322 Hongkong, 10th March, 1876

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship "YESSO,"

Captain Punchard, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 12th inst., at daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

320 Hongkong, 9th March, 1876.

FOR SAIGON.

THE Steamship "THINGVALLA"

will leave for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 12th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SOEY SHING,

Bonham Strand.

71 305 Hongkong, 6th March, 1876.

FOR COOKTOWN AND SYDNEY,

Taking through Cargo for MELBOURNE.

THE Eastern and Australian Mail Company's Steamer "BRISBANE,"

Captain Balfour, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents.

5d 327 Hongkong, 10th March, 1876.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE steamship "ARRATOON APCAR,"

Captain MacTavish, will leave for the above Ports on SATURDAY NEXT, the 18th inst., at 3 P.M.

Despatches will close at 2.30 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,

Agents.

9d 328 Hongkong, 10th March, 1876.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to NAGASAKI and HIOGO.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "BOMBAY"

will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the Steamship *Geelong* with the next English Mail.

A. McIVER,

Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,

Hongkong, 4th March, 1876. [299

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THIS P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "GEELONG,"

will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.

A. McIVER,

Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,

Hongkong, 4th March, 1876. [300

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THROUGH to NEW YORK, *viâ* OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE S.S. "*GREAT REPUBLIC*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th March, 1876, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, *viâ* OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsu Bishi S.S. Company will leave Shanghai, *viâ* the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of steamers to England, France, and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 14th proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B EMORY,

Acting Agent.

Hongkong, February 15th, 1876.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND SOUTHAMPTON; ALSO, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*LOMBARDY*," Captain E. M. GILLSON, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until Noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 15th idem.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

*** A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness on such declaration.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 2nd March, 1876.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

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Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1876.

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Extracts.

THE DIVINE.

BRAHMA.

If the red slayer thinks he slays,
Or if the slain thinks he is slain,
They know not well the subtle ways
I keep, and pass, and turn again.

Far or forgot to me is near,
Shadow and sunshine are the same,
The vanished gods to me appear,
And one to me are shame and fame.

They reckon ill who leave me out,
When me they fly I am the wings;
I am the doubter and the doubt,
I am the hymn the Brahmin sings.

The strong gods pine for my abode,
And pine in vain the sacred seven;
But thou, meek lover of the good,
Find me and turn thy back on heaven.

—*Emerson.*

DAME POESY'S WAY OF LOVE:

BEING AS A PREFACE TO ALL MY VERSE.

Dame Poesy—there are on whom she showers
The largess of her love with liberal hand,
Who in her arrased presence-chamber stand,
Crowned with her gifts of fadeless song for flowers.

And there are those again whom she devours
With fiery blinding kisses—as a brand
Burning, a cloud love-lurid o'er the lands
Flashing forth passion fierce as pain.

But ours,
Ours is a love, if so perchance it be
That I have place at all within her heart,
Other than these, and lumbler for my part,
Who am content when there has fallen on me
In life's dull campaign, for a little while,
The flitting April favour of her smile.

FRANK T. MARZIALS.

—*Examiner.*

THE CONSTANTINOPLE DOG.

The Constantinople dog never learns to wag his tail; he never makes up, never looks up, to a human being, never encourages or even notices men's advances. He is not exactly sullen, or cowed, or mistrustful; he is simply cold and distant, as an Englishman is said to be when not introduced. Like all men of Southern blood, the Turk, unless roused by passion, is not cruel or uncharitable. Dogs and pigeons, though no inmates of his house, are under his protection and fostering care. Dogs that condescend to live by man's bounty need be in no fear of starvation where the Mussulman rules. They know that they are welcome to the offal from butchers' shops, to scraps from private houses, to waifs and strays from the vessels in harbour. On Fridays, as we learn from the handbooks, there are distributions of bread and dogs' meat throughout Islam, and a dole of dogs' bread and biscuit at the Bayezidyeh, or Bayazet's mosque. But your Turkish dog has an independent spirit. He prefers catering for himself; he prowls about all night; he picks up what he can get out of the garbage which is laid out at every street door, and performs, as a scavenger, a service of far greater benefit to the community than of employment to himself. Free from the cravings of hunger after his frugal meal with Duke Humphrey, the Constantinople dog becomes a social being, and attends to the affairs of the Commonwealth. At every street crossing, utterly deserted by men after 9 or 10 o'clock at night, you find a dogs' council. Much as a visitor to Constantinople may have cause to lament his ignorance of Turkish, Arabic, and Romaic Greek, he ought to feel more put out by his inability to understand these dogs' Latin. Had I the rudiments of their language, could I acquire the means of communing with these demure, and apparently, unsympathising animals, who knows what interesting particulars I might learn respecting the laws and institutions of their canine Republic? Perfect gravity and solemnity, what one might describe as omnious silence, prevails sometimes for hours in their busy assemblies. Knowing glances, conventional signs, seem to suffice for their exchange of ideas. The occasional looking in or pairing off of honourable members adds importance or gives new zest to the dumb discussion. Under the leadership of some President, or on a motion from the Right or Left, the meeting is, now and then, adjourned; in comes, now a message, now a deputation from some Upper House, now a report from some Select Committee. But, again, all at once some unexplained commotion seems to rouse the violent passions of the hitherto so calm, so deliberate and orderly Parliament. There ensues a general rush, a scamper down one street, up another, a sharp yell, a ringing chorus of yells. Is it a message of peace? a shout of defiance? a cry of distress? No man can tell; but there is immediate response. From street to street, from ward to ward, from hill to hill, the alarm spreads with the swiftness of the Highland Cross of Fire. The uproar is as of myriads of unchained hell-hounds scouring the town, in the din of which dull, impassive man sleeps—as he best can. The savage bark, the dismal howl swells and subsides like the ocean-tide. It is jarring discord in the immediate neighbourhood, heavenly music, as all sound is, when mellowed by distance. Sometimes, as at this very moment, nothing can be imagined more overawing than the stillness of the midnight air from my open window; nothing more deathlike than a vast abode of men when wrapt in universal sleep. It is that "audible silence," that appalling "voice of hushed-up life" which is all unlike the natural repose of forest, sea, or desert, and strikes us as a paralysis of our own sense of hearing. Suddenly across the deep, from the border of the cemetery at Scutari, or from the precincts of the Seven Towers at Stamboul, the far away dogs' concert, faint and indistinct, is wafted to my ear; faint and vague and dream-like at first, yet multitudinous, as if the Spectre Huntsman were driving his demon pack in full cry yap-yapping, from their kennel in the nether regions. That faint wave of sound waxes and heaves and fills the space as it rapidly advances, and in a few seconds the empty haunts of men become the scene of unappeasable wrath and strife. Woe to the vagrant whom hunger after alien dainties, or hankering after outside beauty, lures into his neighbour's territory. No Guelphs and Ghibellines ever stood up with great jealousy in defence of their respective landmarks; nowhere are trespassers more instantly fallen upon, or punished with more ruthless summary justice; nowhere is the injury, however well deserved, inflicted upon an individual taken up with greater *esprit de corps*, as a common cause, by a whole clan. By, by the sudden, sharp, long-continued cry of agony of a luckless offender will continually appeal to the sympathies of his whole kindred, and a smart scuffle between his aggressors and his defenders will give rise to a few minutes' disturbance; but the throng of lumbering men is too much in the way of the combatants for the *sitelee* to become general, or to extend to a large neighbourhood. But at night the angry passions of the hostile factions are allowed full play. Fresh breaches of the peace are embraced as good opportunities for settling old scores. Every tribe takes the field either in its own or in its ally's quarrel. Every dog's fangs are against every dog; and the result may be seen in the morning in the crippled limbs, lopped off tails, torn ears, huge old scars and new sores with which every champion's hide is scored, and which, added to the traces of every variety of loathsome diseases, make the whole race so ragged, mangy, and unwholesome, as to sicken the most inveterate dog-fancier.—*Times' Correspondent.*

MUTES.

There is a proverb to the effect that speech is silvern and silence is golden, and philosophers are in the habit of construing this proverb into a condemnation of loquacity. Hence many smart things—and a good many things which would be smart if they were equal to the intentions of their authors—are said at the expense of talkative people, and silent persons are often voted, by implication, very excellent and sage beings. Perhaps it is in accordance with certain philosophical ideas that those reticent creatures who most successfully hide their talents from the world should be considered the cleverest individuals; but it is on this account none the less certain that mutes are not the pleasant companions which they are represented to be. Indeed, in many cases, they are such extremely disagreeable folk that one is tempted to think that those philosophers who chant their praises are persons who are victims of the talking fever themselves, and object to any one who, by acting as they do, puts some slight check upon the flood-gates of their eloquence and diverts attention from them. Be this as it may, the conversational bore is preferable, in the majority of instances, to the stolid and dull wet blanket, who however full he may be, never lets anything out. Of course, it would be idle to deny that the mute is a suggestive being; for, let him obtain an introduction to you, and he will provide you with food for many surmises. In the first place, he will give you ground for surmising that he is a snob, and that he thinks himself so much superior to you that it is not worth his while to enter into conversation with you; the second place, he will give you ground for surmising that he has taken a great dislike to you, and that it is only a regard for politeness which prevents him from showing that you are utterly insufferable in his eyes; and, in the third place, he will give you ground for believing that he is simply a fool, who has not sufficient wit to make his foolishness apparent. But though he furnishes you with plenty of ground for surmises, he does not enable you to be certain upon any one point, and the result is that you feel most uncomfortable in his society. You do not know what to do to please him, and, after you have spent some time in aimlessly trying to strike a vein at which you might both labour with refreshing zest, you become almost as inane and uncompanionable as he is, with the result that he forms an opinion the reverse of favourable of you. Especially do you feel great discomfort when you have reason to believe that he is one of those beings who, to use a slang phrase, "takes everything in," and talk very freely, though not particularly amiably, at your expense, at certain times. You naturally feel uneasy when you reflect that he will probably sneer at your attempts to amuse him, that he will effectively pull to pieces your choicest bits of speech and show the folly of your best jokes, that, in a word, he will trip you wherever you commit yourself. Though he is himself a useless block, a sniggering piece of inanity, whenever he appears in company to which he is not thoroughly accustomed, the impression prevails that he is one of the most merciless of critics, and the impression is not very far wrong. It is to be feared, indeed, that he feels aggrieved because he does not talk more, and irrationally concludes that the fault is not his but that of some other person, who ought, in a mysterious fashion, to "draw him out." What happens when he meets a kindred spirit is that a ridiculous picture is presented and that the two idiviuals are led to cordially detest and avoid each other, while they excuse their un-Christian behaviour by the reflection that a snob deserves no consideration, especially from one whom he is disposed to snub.

As mutes are often very well-meaning, though silly, people, we are inclined to be sorry for them, as we think that, through sheer stupidity, they journey through life without partaking of many of its sweetest joys. It is possible to feel at one's ease with a gusher, even though the gusher talks much nonsense, and gush is not a thing to be commended, for unmistakably shows that the gusher is disposed to be really friendly, and that he has no feeling that he is a superior mortal who ought not to condescend to hold intercourse with every-day people. But it is simply impossible to feel at home with a mute, who resolutely refuses to show that he is amused by what you do for his entertainment, and who makes no attempt to amuse you, even though you have reason to believe that he is a really good fellow at bottom, and that it is simply reserve which prevents him from doing justice to your efforts and himself. As a matter of fact, you are forced to admit at last that the task of amusing him is quite beyond you, and you are led to avoid him to a greater or a lesser extent. You decline to invade his house at odd moments, lest you should receive a silent nod, to say, by welcome, and you meet without seeing him whenever you can conveniently do so, in order that you may escape the arduous task of keeping up a conversation which has no more heart and life in it than there are in a mummy or a skeleton. He cannot but feel that he is shunned, that he is out of harmony with many of his fellows, and so, though he may pine for love and sympathy, he is led to become cynical, and to think that human nature is worse than it is. Under these circumstances, these people who are silent because they are naturally retiring in disposition, and are in continual dread lest they should commit themselves in any way, or that their voices should not meet with the echo which they would like, will do well to make an attempt to become moderate talkers, even though the effort may be a great one. In the event of their doing this, they will find that, though they may say many silly things, and though they may incur the contempt of certain philosophers who ape originality in thought, they will reap substantial advantages in the shape of heartier welcomes and firmer friends than they are now in the habit of meeting. They will, moreover, be in comparatively little danger of misunderstanding and of being misunderstood, and this, in the present condition of society, is no small matter, for there can be no doubt that misunderstandings are at the bottom of half the dislikes and suspicions, which are productive of so much ill-feeling and mischief, that exist.—*Liberal Review.*

LONGFELLOW'S RESIDENCE, CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS.

Few private houses in the United States are so well known as the residence of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, so often has it been described by affectionate antiquarians and enthusiastic pilgrims. It is not only the home of our most celebrated poet, it also surpasses in historic interest any building in New England, with the sole exception of Faneuil Hall. Its age, as compared with other Cambridge houses, is not great. It was built in 1759, by Colonel John Vassall, a firm loyalist, who fled to England, 1775, his property in Cambridge and Boston having been confiscated. Its next occupant was Colonel John Glover, a bold little Marblehead soldier, who quartered some of his troops in the spacious structure. When Washington rode into Cambridge, on Sunday, June 2nd, 1775, he was greatly pleased with the appearance of the house, and having had it cleaned, he established himself thereon during the same month. Martha Washington remained in it till April of the following year. The south-east room on the first floor Washington took for his study, in which the councils of war were all held during the stay of the commander-in-chief in Cambridge. He slept just overhead, always retiring at nine o'clock. The spacious room behind the study, which Mr. Longfellow now uses for his library, was occupied by Washington's military family, as a rule a pretty large one. A general's "military family" in English parlance, comprised his whole staff. Washington was not averse to a certain amount of official splendour, and was luckily rich enough to carry out his whim in the matter, making his assistants, a part of his ordinary household. Trumbull, the artist, complained rather sarcastically that he, for one, could not keep his bread up in the magnificent society of the house. "I now found myself," he averred, "in the family of one of the most distinguished men of the age, surrounded at his table by the principal officers of the army, and in constant intercourse with them. It was further my duty to receive company and do the honours of the house to many of the first people of the country." But Washington was thrifty and frugal personally, and his generous maintenance at his own cost of a sort of court was of great service to the colonial cause. The owners of the house after the Revolution were Nathaniel Tracy (whom Washington visited for an hour in 1789), Thomas Russell, and Dr. Andrew Craigie. Talleyrand and Lafayette slept in it, and in 1833, Jared Sparks commenced to keep house within its historic rooms. Everett, and Worcester, the lexicographer, also occupied it for a time, and Mr. Longfellow took up his abode in it in 1837. At first he merely rented a room, establishing himself in Washington's south-east bedchamber. Here he wrote "Hyperion," and "Voices of the Night." In the dwelling, in one room and another, almost all his books, save the two which date from his Bowdoin Professorship have been produced. Longfellow had not long been an occupant of the house before he bought it. Its timbers are perfectly sound. The lawn in front is neatly kept; and across the street there stretches a green meadow as far as the banks of the Charles, bought by the poet to preserve his view. Mr. Longfellow himself, as he draws near seventy, is a fine picture of beautiful manhood. It has been remarked by his friends that his health has much improved since he delivered his poem, "Morituri Salutamus," at the fiftieth anniversary of his graduation. And all Cambridge, down to coal-heavers and hod-carriers, reveres him for his benignity, and reverts him, not only as a poet, but as a kind and gentle man.—*Harper's Magazine.*

BURNING THE MIDNIGHT OIL.

The ancients were right when they spoke of "burning the midnight oil." They, too, surely rejoiced in the glorious outdoor life of Attica and Italy. There was not much good work done, I take it, in the fresh mornings or the hot noontide. The old philosophers and their pupils strolled about, we know, during these morning hours in the "porch" and in the "garden": but this was but philosophy in sport; keen intellectual sword-play, or pleasant literary gossip, the coining small pieces for common use out of the gold won from its mine by severer labour. We, too, attended our "lectures" in the morning, when a prolonged breakfast party did not interfere, and we had our peripatetic talks about the Ethics and Rhetoric, as we lounged in Merton Groves, or walked up Headington Hill; but most of the best work was done when gates were closed—"after Tom." And so it surely was with the students at Athens. It must have been in the quiet night, when that busy and brilliant life was still, when all but the very latest supper parties were over—for even young Rome and Athens in their most rapid phase, kept comparatively early hours—that the philosopher and the poet wooed their respective Muses in earnest. If to make the night one's working day seems to be a transgression against the laws of nature, it is pleasant at least to think one sins in good company. "Early to bed and early to rise" is possibly the way to be healthy, and even wealthy, but I demur to the third assertion in the proverb. One of the best and most active men it was ever my good fortune to know or hear of—whose vigorous intellect had surely all the freshness of the morning, and whose vocation as the master of a great school necessarily demanded early rising as a habit—confessed that he never did any literary work as well or so satisfactorily as at night. The physiologists tell us, indeed, that the brain is then preternaturally active, and that to encourage it to work is like forcing a plant into bloom and fruit by artificial heat; but it is very doubtful whether practical experience would in most cases bear out this theory. Two of the saddest and best-known examples of an overworked brain—Scott and Southey—did most of their work in the morning. One grand condition of efficient work is to be able to work without distraction; and there are few of us so favourably circumstanced as to be able to command perfect insulation during the hours when everything is in full life and action round us. Many of us must have been driven, like Evelyn, to "redeem our losses" by borrowing a few hours from the night; so many are what he call "the impertinences of life," which still we cannot put away from us without fairly incurring—as the honest lover of books ought never to incur—the charge of churlishness and selfishness.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

PETER PINDAR.

Dr. Walcott (Peter Pindar) was not ambitious to shine as a wit in his colloquial intercourse, either with strangers or his most intimate associates. Indeed, his usual manner exhibited so little of that character which strangers had imagined of the writer of his lively satires that they were commonly disappointed. Most of our readers are aware that Peter Pindar was the writer of the fellow that sold razors, and when reproached with their badness, boldly declared he never dreamed that they would shave! "What were they made for then?" "Made," cries the fellow with a grin—"to sell!" The wife of a player, at whose house Walcott often passed an evening, used to say that "his wit seemed to lie in the bowl of a teaspoon." Angelo, in his "Reminiscences," tells us that he could not guess the riddle, until one evening he observed that each time Peter replenished his glass goblet with brandy and water, in breaking the sugar the corner of his lips were curled into a satisfactory smile, and he began some quaint story, as if, indeed, the new libation begot a new thought. To prove the truth of the discovery, one night, after supper, at his own home in Bolton-row, Angelo made the experiment. One of the party being in the secret and fond of practical joking, came provided with some small pieces of alabaster. Peter's glass waning fast, the joker contrived to slip the alabaster into a sugar-basin provided for the purpose; when the Doctor reaching the hot water, and pouring in the brandy, the sugar-tongs were handed to him, and then the advanced basin of alabaster. "Thank you, my boy," said Peter, putting in five or six pieces, and taking his teaspoon, began stirring as he commenced his story. Unsuspicious of the trick, Peter proceeded, "Well, sirs—and so the old parish priest—Sir, he was the fattest man on the island (then he pressed the alabaster); yes, and when the thermometer, at ninety-five, was dissolving every other man, this old slouching, drawling son of the church got fatter and fatter, until, sir—Curse the sugar! some devil-black enchanter has bewitched it. By——, sir, this sugar is part and parcel of that old pot-bellied parson—it will never melt!" and he threw the contents of the tumbler under the grate. The whole party burst into laughter, and the joke cut short the story. The mock sugar was slipped out of the way, and the doctor, taking another glass, never suspected the frolic.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese in the 12th March, 1876.

COTTON GOODS.

American Sheetings, 16 lbs.	per piece	$2.60 a 2.80
American Drills, 30 yards	„	2.75 a 2.80
„ 40 „	„	3.80 a 3.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 a 24	per 400 lbs.	88.50 a 107.00
„ „ 28 a 32	„	111.00 a 117.00
„ „ 38 a 42	„	118.00 a 130.00
„ Bombay	„	83.00 a 87.50
Chintz	per piece	$1.90 a 1.95
Dyed Spotted Shirtings	„	3.70 a 3.95
„ Broadcloth Do.	„	3.70 a 3.95
„ Damask Do.	„	5.80 a 5.90
English Drills 30 yards	„	9.20 a 9.25
„ 14 lbs.	„	9.95 a 8.00
„ 15 lbs.	„	3.05 a 3.10
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs.	„	1.70 a 1.80
„ 8 lbs.	„	1.95 a 2.00
„ 8½ lbs.	„	2.15 a 2.50
„ 9 lbs.	„	3.00 a 3.05
„ 10 lbs.	„	3.35 a 3.50
Grey T-Cloths, 24 yds & 32 in. 6 lbs.	„	1.45 a 1.50
„ 24 „ & 36 in. 7 lbs.	„	1.60 a 1.72
„ 24 „ & 36 in. 8 lbs. XO	„	2.15 a 2.20
„ 24 „ & 36 in. 8 lbs. QL	„	2.17 a 2.30
„ 24 „ & 36 in. 8 lbs. XX	„	2.70 a 2.71
Handkerchiefs, Blue	per doz.	0.60 a 0.70
„ Brown	„	0.65 a 0.36
„ Red	„	0.77 a 0.38
„ Light Red	„	0.77 a 0.78
Jeans, 30 yards	„	2.30 a 2.42
Muslins, White, Plain, 12 yards	per piece	1.15 a 1.25
„ Figured 24 „	„	2.05 a 2.25
Turkey Red Shirtings, 2 lbs.	„	2.15 a 2.25
„ 3 lbs.	„	2.30 a 2.35
Velvets, Black, 22 in.	per yard	0.21 a 0.22
„ Genoa, 22 „	„	0.18 a 0.19
Velvetoons, Black	„	0.24 a 0.25
„ Genoa	„	0.20 a 0.21
White Shirtings, 64 a 80 reed	per piece	1.95 a 2.10
„ 64 a 66	„	2.35 a 2.50
„ 68 a 80	„	2.75 a 3.40
„ 600	„	3.85 a 3.90
„ 7,060	„	3.40 a 3.45
„ AA	„	1.90 a 1.95
„ EF	„	6.65 a 6.70
„ MH	„	4.70 a 4.75
„ EI	„	6.60 a 6.65
White Spotted Shirtings	„	2.50 a 2.55
„ Broadcloths	„	2.70 a 2.75

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Blankets, 7 lbs.	per pair	$2.85 a 3.20
„ 8 lbs.	„	3.00 a 3.05
„ 9 lbs.	„	3.70 a 4.30
„ 10 lbs.	„	4.85 a 5.10
„ 12 lbs.	„	6.10 a 6.20
Camlets, SSS	per piece	16.00 a 16.50
„ SS	„	17.50 a 18.00
„ S	„	18.50 a 19.00
„ BBB	„	19.00 a 19.50
„ AAA	„	19.00 a 19.50
„ LLL	„	18.50 a 19.00
Cloth, Broad	per yard	2.18 a 3.00
„ Medium	„	1.08 a 1.30
Long Ells, MM Scarlet	per piece	0.50 a 0.60
„ „ Assorted	„	0.00 a 0.05
„ HH Scarlet	„	0.40 a 0.50
„ „ Assorted	„	0.60 a 0.70
„ H Scarlet	„	0.50 a 0.60
„ „ Assorted	„	0.75 a 0.80
Lastrea, Figure	„	5.05 a 5.10
Lasting, DD	„	15.00 a 15.50
Orleans, Plain	„	5.00 a 5.30
Spanish Stripes	per yard	0.80 a 0.81

METALS.

Iron, Nail Rod	per piecul	2.90 a 3.10
„ Hoop	„	3.55 a 3.60
„ Bar	„	2.90 a 2.95
„ Wire	„	7.50 a 7.85
Lead	„	7.50 a 7.70
Pigs, W.B.	„	7.50 a 7.80
„ Lead, LB	„	7.50 a 7.80
Quicksilver, English	per lb.	0.50 a —
„ American	„	0.00 a —
Steel, English	per lub	4.20 a 4.30
„ Swedish	„	5.10 a 5.20
Sheathing Metal	per piecul	29.00 a 29.50
Spelter	„	7.00 a 7.75
Tin, Malacca	per piecul	32.00 a 33.50
„ Plates	per box	5.50 a 6.70

PRODUCE.

Almonds	per piecul	18.00 a 18.50
Alum, 1st quality	„	1.35 a 1.40
„ 2nd	„	1.50 a 1.75
Bark, Siam	„	0.85 a 1.10
„ Camphor	„	13.50 a 14.00
Beche de Mer	„	30.00 a 55.00
Bees Wax, Japan, White	„	9.50 a 9.70
„ „ Yellow	„	44.00 a 51.00
„ Hankow, White	„	73.00 a 74.05
Birds' Nests, Intquality	per pcl.	$8,000 a 8,800
„ 2nd	„	650 a 800
„ 3rd	„	170 a 250
Brimstone	„	525 a 550
Buffalo's Hide, Manila	„	12.00 a 15.50
Camphor, packed	„	14.00 a 14.25
„ Barons clean	„	5,000 a 5,100
„ Refined	„	5,000 a 5,500
Cassumunes, Superior	„	145.00 a 150.00
„ Inferior	„	22.00 a 23.00
Cloves	„	42.00 a 43.00
Coals, Afloat	per ton	
„ English steam	„	13.75 a —
„ Sydney	„	12.50 a —
Coffee	per piecul	22.00 a 24.50
Copper Sheating, Japan	„	24.00 a —
„ Rod	„	24.50 a —
„ Nails	„	25.50 a 28.00
Cotton, Shanghai	„	17.00 a 17.50
„ Bombay	„	16.75 a 17.30
„ Shantung	„	21.00 a 22.00
„ Ningpo	„	17.50 a 18.00
„ Tientsin	„	16.50 a 17.00
„ Tungchow	„	18.00 a 18.50
„ Coleutia	„	15.00 a 16.50
Cotton Seeds, Saigon	„	5.50 a 6.00
„ Siam	„	5.00 a 5.00
Cow's Hide	„	2.50 a 2.75
Cuttlefish, Japan	„	21.00 a 22.50
„ „ without bones	„	11.50 a 13.50
„ Chaochow	„	27.50 a 29.50
Cutch	„	5.80 a 6.10
Dates, Black	„	3.75 a 4.25
„ Red	„	2.50 a 2.85
Dried Lily Flowers	„	7.50 a 7.80
Elephant's Teeth, 4 a 6 pieces	„	250 a 300
„ 7 a 8 „	„	200 a 220
Flour, California, per sack of 50 lbs.	„	1.30 a 1.40
„ American per barrel of 196 lbs.	„	2.70 a 2.80
„ „ of 200 lbs.	„	6.10 a 6.25
Fungus	„	31.50 a 32.00
Fillets	„	0.50 a 0.65
Ginseng, American, 1st quality	„	210.00 a 300.00
„ 2nd „	„	100.00 a 110.00
Hams, Ordinary	„	15.40 a 18.50
„ Superior	„	22.50 a 29.00
Hemp, Hankow	„	10.50 a 12.00
„ Siam	„	10.40 a 11.00
Lingtaes, Japan	„	36.00 a 45.00
Melon Seeds, 1st quality	„	5.50 a 5.75
„ „ 2nd „	„	5.20 a 5.35
Mushrooms	„	65.00 a 70.00
Mussels, Dry Siam large	„	10.50 a 12.00
„ „ „ middle	„	7.50 a 8.50
Mussels, Dry Siam small	per piecul	$5.50 a 5.65
Peas, White	„	2.10 a 2.20
„ Green	„	2.25 a 2.40
„ Black	„	1.65 a 1.74
„ Yellow	„	1.80 a 1.85
„ Green Beans	„	1.90 a 2.05
Pearl Barley	„	6.50 a 7.50
Potato Flour	„	1.95 a 2.50
Puichuck	„	13.00 a 14.70
Rhinoceros Horn	„	2,600 a 3,000
„ „ Mother	„	2,000 a 2,400
Rice, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	„	2.45 a 2.50
„ „ 2	„	2.20 a 2.25
„ Siam, white	„	1.55 a 1.60
„ „ mill cleaned	„	1.45 a 1.50
„ Manila	„	2.35 a 2.40
„ Singapore	„	1.88 a 1.91
„ Saigon	„	1.40 a 1.60
„ Annoan	„	2.10 a 2.16
„ Rangoon	„	2.35 a 2.40
Saltpetre	„	4.75 a 5.00
Seaweed, Green	„	2.05 a 2.30
„ Oak	„	3.75 a 3.90
Sessamum, White	„	4.20 a 4.30
„ Black	„	2.85 a 3.10
Sharkfin	„	55.00 a 58.50
Shellfish, Japan	„	27.00 a 45.00
„ California	„	14.00 a 14.50
Shoe fish	„	5.00 a 6.50
Straits Produce, &c.—		
Rattans, Straits	per piecul	5.20 a 5.60
„ Barjor	„	4.25 a 4.50
Pepper, White	„	13.00 a 15.50
„ Black	„	8.30 a 8.40
Betel Nut	„	2.50 a 2.85
Sandal Wood, Malabar	„	4.10 a 4.20
„ South Sea	„	15.50 a 16.00
Sapan Wood, Manila	„	1.60 a 2.20
„ Siam	„	2.25 a 2.55
Sugar, Canton White, 1 a 3	„	6.15 a 6.60
„ „ Dark Brown	„	4.70 a 5.00
„ „ West Coast, Dark Brown	„	— —
„ „ Manila, Dry White	„	5.45 a 5.60
„ „ Candy	„	8.45 a 8.50
„ „ Foochow	„	8.90 a 9.20
Vermicelli, Tientsin	„	6.60 a 7.30
Walnuts	„	4.50 a 4.90
Wheat, Tientsin	„	1.75 a 1.80
„ Bilidurda	„	2.00 a 2.05
Wood Oil	„	Tls. 5.7.8 a —
Pea „	„	5.1.0.0 a 5.1.0.0
Tea „	„	$9.25 a 9.55
Window Glass	per box	3.40 a 3.50

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
HONGKONG.					
STEAMERS.					
Amoy	Drewes	Brit. str	814	Siemssen & Co	Shanghai
Avratoon Apcar	A.B. McTavish	Brit. str	1592	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	Singapore, &c.
Asia	Molson	Dan. str	830	Wm. Pustau & Co	Saigon
Beeledi	Buchanan	Brit. str	999	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Singapore, &c.
Bombay	H. E. Smith	Brit. str	749	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama
Brisbane	Balfour	Brit. str	1700	Gibb, Livingston & Co	Cooktown
Crocus	R. H. Joy	Brit. str	2010	Wm. Pustau & Co	San Francisco
Emeralda	Thebaud	Brit. str	395	A. Maeo. Heaton	Manila
Fame	Vicary	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	Tug Flying
Feronia	Schultz	Ger. str	1084	Wm. Pustau & Co	Saigon
Fu-sheng	N. Cotton	Brit. str	62		
Fyen	D. Torm	Dan. str	909	Lundstein & Co	
Glenaara	Auld	Brit. str	1370	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Shanghai
Great Republic	W. B. Cobb	Amr. str	4000	P. M. S. S. Co	Yokohama, &c.
Hoogly	Mortemard	Fren. str	1800	Messageries Maritimes	Shanghai
Iohang ‡	D. Martin	Brit. str	700	Butterfield & Swire	
Kinshan ‡	Clary	Brit. str	1050	H. O. & M. Steamboat Co.	
Kin-Kiang ‡	Morton	Brit. str	1061	H. O. & M. Steamboat Co	
Menzaleh	Pasqualini	Fren. str	1008	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama
Montgomeryshire	J. Sturrock	Brit. str	1145	H. Kier	Saigon
Norden	Jensen	Dan. str	778	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Nyona	Walker	Brit. str	606	Kwok Acheong	Swatow
Pardo	R. T. Power	Brit. str	763	Landstein & Co	Saigon
Penguin	W. C. Cowell	Brit. str	1122	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Singapore, &c.
Powan	A. Benning	Brit. str	1890	H. O. & M. Steamboat Co	
Quang Se	G. H. Jones	Brit. str	1778	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Rajah	W. Hansen	Brit. str	359	Hop-hing	Swatow
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy ‡	N. W. Hawkins	Brit. str	184	Kwok Acheong	
Taingvalla	Mourier	Dan. str	1577	Wm. Pustau & Co	Saigon
Venice	J. H. Watson	Brit. str	1270	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Singapore, &c.
Washi	A. Hunter	Brit. str	265	Landstein & Co	
White Cloud §	T. B. Benning	Brit. str	652	H. O. & M. Steamboat Co	
Yesso	Punchard	Brit. str	559	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast
Yot-sai §	W. Kentwell	Brit. str	180	Kwok Acheong	
Yottung		Brit. str	323	Kwok Acheong	Laid up
‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton*					
§ *Running between Macao and Romjokong*					
SAILING VESSELS.					
Albatros	Koppelmann	Ger. bk	377	Melchers & Co	
Annie Gray	More	Brit. sh	747	Bozarie & Co	
August Friedrich	J. Nelson	Ger. bk	378	Siemssen & Co	
Auguste	Ross	Ger. bk	274	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Boreal	Beaujour	Fren. bk	678	Order	
Brema	K. Timpe	Ger. bk	380	Wieler & Co	
Bua Gaao	C. Lange	Siam. bk	340	Chinese	
Carricka	Robert Carr	Brit. bk	991	Melchers & Co	Mahila
Centaur	Offersen	Ger. bk	438	Russell & Co	Portland
Charter Oak	Smith	Amr. sh	963	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	
Chateaubriand	F. Herve	Fren. bk	384	Carlowitz & Co	
Christina A. P.	F. Cepra	Nica. sch	175	Order	
Colombo	P. N. Reuer	Brit. bk		Order	
Dora	J. Ytuarte	Span. bk	320	H. Kier	
Edmond Gressier	Fauquets	Fren. bk	300	Landstein & Co	
Emma	Grace	Ger. bk	340	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Emeralda	P. Hansen	Ger. bk	788	Melchers & Co	
Fanny	Rousel	Fren. sh	1138	Landstein & Co	
Fejra	Christensen	Dan. bk	290	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Tientsin
Ferdinand	Heller	Ger. bk	416	Melchers & Co	
Formosa	G. Schour	Ger. bk	280	Melchers & Co	
Forward	Strachan	Brit. bk	748	Rozario & Co	
Franz	Hilderbrandt	Brit. sch	148	Frazar & Co	Saigon
Garibaldi	C. M. Noyes	Amr. bk	670	Rozario & Co	Portland
Hermann	W. Bambach	Ger. sh	871	Melchers & Co	
Hongsong	L. Cattagnino	Peru. bk	443	Wm. Pustau & Co	Callao
Humboldt	A. F. Stoll	Ger. bk	390	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Ino	Bannan	Ger. bk	358	Siemssen & Co	Tientsin
Isles of the South	de Couteur	Brit. sh	821	P. M. S. S. Co	
James Vinicombe	J. MacPherson	Brit. bk	630	Borneo Co. Limited	
Janica Wilson	R. W. Fridsans	Brit. bk	326	Carlowitz & Co	
Laithley Rich	R. T. Lewis	Amr. sh	1327	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Lord MacDuff	MacDonald	Brit. bk	527	Borneo Co. Limited	
Marion	R. Howes	Amr. sch	366	Olyphant & Co	
Nicoline	Ahlmann	Ger. bk	320	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Hamburg
Northampton	W. Barclay	Brit. sh	1166	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Novelty	D. M. Limmex	Brit. bk	376	Russell & Co	Melbourne
Portia	Constantine	Brit. bk	301	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Rockwood	W. Jewell	Brit. bk	636	Messageries Maritimes	
Sarah Nicholson	J. G. Selkirk	Brit. sh	933	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	London
Sir Harry Parkes	Chapman